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Friday, November 24, 1978
Agrahayana 3, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 24 1978/Agrahayana 3, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance to Flood Affected Employees

\+

SHRI S. S. DAS:

*81. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared assistance to their employees who have suffered heavy loss due to floods in their respective district headquarters, and if so, whether the amount of assistance declared is very meagre and that too is to be repaid in a certain number of instalments;

(b) whether Government propose to give assistance in the form of grant to the employees whose families, houses and crops have been completely destroyed; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons for which certain cases were not considered for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of House.

Statement

(a) Government have sanctioned the following types of assistance to Central Government employees whose property, moveable or immovable, has been substantial affected or damaged by recent floods in certain States including the Union Territory of Delhi, depending on the severity of the floods:—

(i) Advance equal to three months' pay or Rs. 500/-whichever is less, recoverable in not more than 24 monthly instalments, to all non-gazetted employees;

(ii) Pre-mature repayment of Compulsory Deposit on grounds of extreme hardship under Section 9(1) of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 subject to certain conditions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI S. S. DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Statement laid the Minister has mentioned about only one State by name i.e., Delhi. About other States, it has been mentioned that this scheme has been introduced in a few States and name of none of the States is there. May I know from the hon. Minister as to in which States these benefits have been given? I ask this because there are so many States where there has been a flood.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What has been said in the statement applies not only to the Delhi State but to all the States which have been affected by floods. Whatever has been given here is uniformly applicable to all the States.

SHRI S. S. DAS: But it is vague.

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned already that it will apply to all the States.

SHRI S. S. DAS: My second question is this: there are many persons whose houses have been completely washed away. So, does the Minister feel that the amount of Rs. 500/- (and that, also, not as a grant but as a loan repayable in 24 instalments) is too meagre, considering the damages suffered by the persons affected?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as the Central Government is concerned, they have passed these orders in respect of Central Government employees. For the rest, whatever relief is given by the State Government to those who have suffered from floods, that same relief as is available to ordinary citizens, is available to Government servants also.

SHRI S. S. DAS: My point is:

MR. SPEAKER: What he says is that, in addition to this Rs. 500/- they will also get the same assistance as everybody else, who has suffered. This will be an extra amount.

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद माननीय अध्यक्ष जी मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन राज्यों को बाढ़ की सूची में घोषित किया गया है, क्या उन्हीं को सहायता देने की बात है ? क्या जिन प्रदेशों के जिन जिलों में यह बाढ़ रही है, उनके गांवों को भी यह सहायता दी जा रही है या राज्य को ही बाढ़ग्रस्त घोषित करके उसमें जहां कहीं का भी निवासी हो, उसको सहायता दी जा रही है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: First of all, this question relates only to Government servants, while this particular supplementary question covers a wider field. But I can say that, so far as this is concerned, it is for the State Government to declare which areas are affected by floods and, thereafter, it is for the State Government to take appropriate action for giving relief. The Central Government assists the State Government in order to enable them to give adequate relief.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the quantum of assistance that would be available to those persons having last their hearth and home in West Bengal. Has he considered the fact that West Bengal has experienced three successive floods in the course of two months and the requirements, in their case, would be much more than the meagre Rs. 500?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would like to say that, undoubtedly, West Bengal has had three successive floods and, therefore, the suffering there might have been greater. But, as I have explained, the scheme of things is that, so far as the Central Government employees are concerned, the relief given is as I have stated in my reply, viz. an advance of Rs. 500/- or three months' pay, whichever is less, recoverable in not more than 24 monthly instalments. In addition to this, the State Government would have taken care of those affected by floods. Whatever relief the State Government considered necessary for ordinary citizens would also have been avilable to such Government employees as might have been affected by the floods.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

स्वर्ण मूल्य में वृद्धि

+

***82. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :**
श्री गंगानाथ प्रधान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्तूबर, 1978 के दौरान स्वर्ण मूल्यों में असाधारण वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं, जब कि सोने का मूल्य बढ़ कर 1100/- रु० प्रति दस ग्राम हो गया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार की स्वर्ण नीलामी की नीति इसके लिए उत्तरदायी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार स्वर्ण मूल्यों को गत वर्षों के स्तर तक लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Question No. 82(a) The Hon'ble Members../....

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : यदि हिन्दी में नहीं तो हिन्दुस्तानी में जवाब दे दें। बड़ी कृपा होगी ।

श्री एच० एम० पटेल : मैं हिन्दुस्तानी में जवाब नहीं दे सकता। आप जरा सुनिये।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : मैं जानता हूं हिन्दुस्तानी में जवाब देने से आपका अपमान होगा। यह मुझे मालूम है ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI H. M. PATEL: (a) The Hon'ble Members have perhaps in view the press report about a price of Rs. 1100/- per 10 grams in Dhanbad. Dhanbad is not a major centre for gold transactions. The highest price so far recorded was Rs. 960 per 10 grams on 17th October 1978 in Bombay, which is the main centre for gold. The rise in domestic price of gold would appear to be due to the sharp increase in the international prices of gold in recent months. The pressure of annual festival demand usual in India in the months of October/November could also have accentuated to this rising trend, apart from purely speculative activities. The price of gold came down subsequently and it was quoted around Rs. 810 per 10 grams in Bombay on 24th October, 1978.

(b) No, Sir. The sale of gold by the Government had nothing to do with the recent rise in the domestic price of gold. On the other hand the gold sales, should if at all, have played a role in moderating the rise in price of gold.

(c) It may be stated at the outset that at no time Government visualised that through sale of limited quantities of gold from its stocks, the domestic price of gold could be brought down. Gold prices in India have always had a tendency to rise or fall alongwith International price. Sale of gold by auction was introduced by the Government on an experimental basis as an economic measures designed to supplement other anti-smuggling measures. It was also intended incidentally to mitigate the expansionary impact of the budgetary deficit.

In view of the bullish trend in the international and domestic markets and the unsettled nature of the gold markets in India and due to the play of speculative activities, the Government has directed the Reserve Bank of India on 26-10-78 to suspend further auctions of gold. A Committee has been appointed under the Chairmanship of the Governor, R.B.I to review gold policy in all its aspects and make appropriate recommendations.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने सोने के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के तीन चार कारण बताए हैं। उन्होंने बताया है कि पिछले दिनों सोने के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है। साथ ही अक्तूबर-नवम्बर में चूंकि शादियां ज्यादा होती हैं इसलिये भी सोने के मूल्य में वृद्धि हुई है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि सरकार की यह धारणा कभी नहीं थी कि सरकारी स्टाक से सोने की सीमित मात्रा में बिक्री करने से देश में सोने के मूल्यों को नीचे लाया जा सकेगा ।

सात बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सोने की नीलामी के बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी ने और वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर अखबारों के जरिए अपनी बातों को कहा था। पहली बात यह कि भारतीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दामों में एकरूपता लाना ताकि सोने की तस्करी का प्रलोभन रुक सके क्योंकि हमारे देश में अगर भाव बहुत ऊंचे रहते हैं तो इससे सोने की तस्करी के लिए तस्करों को प्रलोभन

मिलता है । दूसरी बात यह है कि तस्करी न केवल गैर कानूनी है बल्कि इससे काले धन को बढ़ावा भी मिलता है **व्यवधान** जो सात बातें बताई हैं वही मैं बता रहा हूं । वह अंग्रेजी में बोले हैं और मैं हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूं—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दी में बोलिये लेकिन प्रश्न कीजिये ।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : तीसरी बात यह बताई थी कि विदेशी मुद्रा का अवैध धंधा चलता है उसको रोकने के लिए यह जरूरी है । चौथा उद्देश्य रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना था । पांचवां सोने का मोह जनता से खत्म कराना । छठा सोने के प्रचलित दामों में गिरावट लाना । लेकिन यहां मंत्री जी बयान देते हैं कि सोने के दामों में गिरावट लाना उद्देश्य नहीं था । छः मार्च को जयपुर में भाषण देते हुए श्री अग्रवाल साहब क्या कहते हैं इसको भी आप सुन लें । उन्होंने यह मद व्यक्त किया कि बाजार में सरकारी सोना निकालने से सोने के प्रचलित दामों में गिरावट आएगी तथा लोग शुद्ध स्वर्ण के आभूषण बनाने में हिचकिचाहट नहीं करेंगे । ये सात उद्देश्य बताए गए थे । यह सब बातें हुई । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि सोने की नीलामी की योजना को चलाने के बारे में क्या मंत्रि-मंडल में कोई फैसला हुआ था ?

दूसरे इस योजना के तहत सोने को आम आदमी ने खरीदा या कुछ इजारेदारों ने खरीदा, क्योंकि मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि साधारण जनता ने सोना नहीं खरीदा । इससे लगता है कि जो 7 इजारेदार बम्बई के थे, उनके द्वारा सोना खरीदने के लिए नीति चलाई ।

तीसरे स्वर्ण भंडार का कितना हिस्सा आज तक इसमें से बेचा गया ? चूंकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों में इस दौरान ..... (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking a dozen questions in one question, You cannot ask so many questions.

(Interruptions)

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : जब विदेशों में सोने का भाव 20 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ा और भारत में 70 प्रतिशत की दर से इस दौरान बढ़ा, चूंकि आपने कहा कि प्रलोभन को रोकने के लिए हम इस कानून का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, तो जब 70 प्रतिशत भाव यहां बढ़ा तो तस्करी भी ज्यादा बढ़ी होगी, तो इस दौरान कितने तस्करों को आपने गिरफ्तार किया ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has asked a whole bundle of questions. I will endeavour to answer them. I am sorry, my expression 'bundle' is not a Hindi word. It is an English word and it means that the hon. Member has put several questions together in one question I would like to explain to the hon. Member that in the month of May when the gold auction was started, the price of gold in Bombay as per 10 grams was Rs 697.78. On that day, the price of gold in London was US $ per Troy oz. 176.78. The difference was 145.74.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am answering the questions put by Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh. The hon. member asked in what way was the international price related to indigenous price which resulted in curbing the smuggling. I am trying to point out—he said there was a wider gap and, therefore, in fact smuggling should have increased. I am giving these figures to point out what actually happened.

In June the Indian price was Rs. 686.95 per 10 gms. International price was US $1.84.11 per Troy. oz.

**Not recorded.

The gap was reduced from 145 to 110. In July it was Rs. 679 per 10 gms. in India and the international price was US $188 per Troy oz. The gap was reduced to Rs. 79.48 per 10 gms. In August the Bombay price was Rs. 727 per 10 gms. The Indian price went up. The international price went up to US $206 per Troy oz. From 188 it went up to 206 but the gap still came down to 77 from 79.

In September, as the trend of international price continued to go up, this was the result—

The Indian price was Rs. 761 per 10 gms., the international price became 212 and the gap widened to 109.99.

I am trying to point out how the prices went.

I am answering the questions that were put to me by the hon. Member. I am not answering any other question.

MR. SPEAKER: You can kindly ignore other interruptions.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. member said that this was sold to a few individuals. I would like to point out to him that this was sold to a large number of people. The number of successful bidders during these auctions—Maharashtra 3512, Tamil Nadu 1702, Gujarat 986, Andhra Pradesh 611, Panjab 389, Karnataka 324, West Bengal 229, Delhi 239.

श्री उग्रसेन : उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की क्या संख्या है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Hon. members should know that gold will be sold where there is a gold market.

From Uttar Pradesh, if he wants to know, there were 98 bidders. The total number of valid bids received in the auctions just now we had one auction were 15143. Total number of bids accepted—8567. To say that only a few individuals participated, is somewhat an exaggeration.

Let me also say that the total quantity of gold which we have sold through all these auctions is a little over 12 tonnes. Our total stock of gold, what we had when we started the auction was about 82 tonnes. We have now 70 tonnes. I am referring to Government stock, not the Reserve Bank reserve. That is separate. That is untouched.

Look at the quantity which has been sold through these auctions. If one imagines that when in the country there is the quantity of gold estimated to be several thousand tonnes, the sale of 12 tonnes over 12 auctions when each time what has been sold is about a tonne or a little over a tonne, that would bring down prices in a spectacular way is not correct. But the point that has to be realised is—in fact it had an effect until the international prices started going up steeply, the prices were actually coming down when the international price started rising very steeply, then the speculative forces seemed to have come in and the Indian prices were pushed up from Rs. 700 and odd to Rs. 900 something. We felt that if speculative forces were going to have a play, then we shall have to consider.

These persons who bids were accepted, were gold dealers. They can sell gold to other goldsmiths or make ornaments themselves. We banned dealer to dealer transaction. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Don't answer other questions.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Threfore, to think that this was encouraging smuggling, etc. was really difficult to understand.

Finally, I would say that what these gold dealers did with the gold had been checked by searches that were carried out. Their books had been examined. Therefore, the fealing

that these dealers got away with the gold is not quite correct.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : मेरे पहले सवाल का ही जवाब नहीं आया । मैंने दो सवाल मके अतिरिक्त और पूछे थे, उनका जवाब नहीं आया । मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि क्या कैबिनेट में इसका कोई फसला हुआ था और दूसरा पार्ट मेरे सवाल का यह था कि इस दौरान तस्करों की गिरफ्तारी कितनी हुई ? इन दो सवालों का कोई जवाब नहीं आया ।

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise from the question at all.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : इसी क्वश्चन से उठता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to second supplementary.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों और भारत की कीमतों के बारे में परसेंटेज के हिसाब से जिक्र किया । यह उसी तरह का जवाब है कि जैसे पहले कोई कहता था कि तीन परसेंट तो भारत की आमदनी बढ़ी और दो परसेंट अमरीका की आमदनी बढ़ी, लेकिन वह भूल जाता था कि औसत आमदनी भारत की क्या है और अमरीका की क्या है ? परसेंटेज की भूल भूलैयां में मंत्री जी ने हम लोगों को फंसाने की कोशिश की । हर साल 130 रुपये से लेकर 150 रुपये सोने के भाव मई और जून के महीने में बढ हैं लेकिन इस साल अक्तूबर और सितम्बर के अन्त में 361 रुपये भाव बढ़े हैं। 20 प्रतिशत तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में सोने का भाव बढ़ा है और 70 प्रतिशत भारतीय बाजार में सोने का भाव बढ़ा है । इतना ही नहीं सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है कि विदेश से सोना खरीदेंगे । एक तरफ सोना बेचने की नीति चल रही है और दूसरी तरफ सोना खरीदने का भी काम चल रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question. You are making a speech.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : मेरा मुख्य सवाल यह है कि जब अक्तूबर में 10 ग्राम सोने का दाम लन्दन बाजार में 579 था तो बम्बई में 940 रुपये और मद्रास में 983 रुपये था । मद्रास में 404 रुपया एक साल में बढ़ा है । 7 प्वाइंट उन्होंने गिनाये, रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की बात और दाम गिराने की बात, ये सब बातें भी पूरी नहीं हुई, तो क्या इस स्वर्ण नीलामी नीति से यह समझा जाए कि देश का सोना बेच कर के कोई भी फायदा उससे नहीं हुआ । यह भी कहा जा रहा था कि बजट का घाटा है वह भी इससे पूरा किया जाएगा, लेकिन वह बजट का घाटा भी पूरा करने का काम नहीं हुआ । तो क्या यह पूरी की पूरी नीति फेल कर दी गई और यह नीति क्या इजारेदारों के पक्ष में गई क्योंकि गरीब आदमी तो कोई खरीद नहीं सकता । लाइसेंसशुदा भी 100 ग्राम से कम नहीं खरीद सकते । .... (**व्यवधान**) .... बड़ा सीधासादा छोटा सा सवाल है कि क्या सौ ग्राम से कम सोना बेचने की इजाजत न देकर इजारेदारों को सहायता देने का काम वित्त मंत्री जी की तरफ से हुआ है या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब सोने के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाव में 20 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई तब क्या भारत में सोने के भाव में अक्तूबर नवम्बर के भाव में 70 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई यदि नहीं तब क्या मई, जून में, जब शादी का असली महीना आयेगा तब सोने का 12 सौ, 13 सौ या 15 सौ का भाव करने का विचार है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, my answer to the first question is 'No'. There is no question of this gold having gone into the hands only of *ejaredar*.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Only *ejaredar*.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: He said 'only'. It is quite incorrect, it is entirely incorrect—I say, absolutely incorrect. I will explain why it is so. The second question that he put is about international prices. I have shown that earlier when the international prices were rising in a moderate way, ours also went up, but the gap narrowed and that was the object because when once the gap gets narrowed, then the incentive to smugglers gets reduced. But later, when the international prices rose very steeply, then it seems certain speculative forces also entered and the price in India rose even more steeply than the international price. At that stage the gap between the international price and the indigenous price increased, which meant really that if it had gon on further, the smugglers' incentive would have been increased, but we consider that this was entirely a freak rise. As you see, as soon as this has been stopped, the prices have begun to come down in a more reasonable way. The market is behaving more reasonably, the speculative forces are less in action today, but they are still in action.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Sir, the hon. Minister said in his reply regarding the gold policy that the accounts and the stocks of the big dealers are being checked and will continue to be checked making use of the powers under the Gold Control Act. This is the reply by the hon. Minister on 16th November 1978 regarding the gold policy. I want to know whether the hon. Minister will tell this House how many accounts of the persons have been checked and who are the persons. Can you clearly state before this House how much quantity of gold had been seized after checking the accounts and who are the persons involved?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I cannot say the exact number of accounts that have been examined, but a very large number of accounts have been examined. There is no question of gold being seized because what action has to be taken will be taken following this examination. When was this examination? This examination began when the prices started rising. There has been a check to see that dealers do not misuse this gold that has been purchased by them.

SHRI R. L. KUREEL: I want to know whether it is true that due to this policy of gold black-money has been converted into white money.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There can be no question of black-money being converted into white money through this because the gold is sold only to dealers who are subject to the Gold Control Regulations and who have to maintain their accounts and every sale to the dealers is reported also to the income-tax organisation so that they will check how much profit they made. So there is a complete check and it cannot be by any other means except by the proper transactions.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The hon. Minister having admitted that the speculative forces have been active, has any report reached him through any letter or has any information reached him through Government channels that the syndicate has been operating? If so, what are the names of those persons?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have received no information, but I have read also in the newspapers that syndicates have been formed. But there can be no question of syndicates having been formed because there are rules made. No one could bid more than a certain quantity.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Syndicate means more than one (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: All these bidders are registered. They have to submit their accounts to the Gold Controller, they must keep their ac-

counts open. What they did with this we would immediately come to know.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Have they combined?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: No. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He has said that he has got reports.

MR. SPEAKER: No. He has said that he read some press reports and he also said that it was not correct.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is nothing to prevent people from exercising their imagination I am giving the facts. The facts are....

SHRI K. GOPAL: What facts?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: If my hon. friends wish to ignore facts, I have nothing to say. I would rather stick to facts. These are the facts. No one can buy more than a certain quantity and that quantity has been reduced to two kg. per person towards the end. Though it started at five kg., it was reduced very soon after the third or fourth auction to 2-1/2 kg. and now towards the end it was 2 kg. These are only registered dealers as I said and they are dealers from all over the country.

Discussions with President of International Bank for Re-construction and Development

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*83. PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Robert McNamara, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development recently visited India;

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit and whether he was accompanied by any experts and officials;

(c) the places he visited, the persons he met and the topics he discussed while on tour in the country;

(d) broad indication of the subjects discussed by the Minister and other Governmental leaders with the visiting dignitary; and

(e) overall reaction and response shown by the visiting distinguished guest and his team?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Mr. Robert McNamara, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development visited India from October 1 to October, 12, 1978. The first part of his stay in India was in connection with the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Ford Foundation. His official visit, in response to the invitation of the Minister of Finance, commenced from October 9, 1978. Among others, he was accompanied by Mr. David Hopper, Vice President (South Asia) and Mr. William Clark, Vice-President (External Relations).

During his stay in Delhi, Mr. Robert McNamara called on the President, Prime Minister, Union Ministers of Industry, Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, Petroleum, Fertilisers and Chemicals, Agriculture and Irrigation and Finance and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. Mr. McNamara also had a discussion with the representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. During all these meetings Mr. McNamara was informed about our Plan priorities and Plan strategies, measures contemplated by the

Government for export promotion and rural development, creation of new employment opportunities and increased pace of agricultural and industrial production. The on-going projects undertaken with financial assistance of the World Bank Group and the possibilities of further projects which can be financed were also discussed.

Mr. McNamara also visited Maharashtra and Gujarat States to see the implementation of some of the Bank aided programmes. He also had a discussion with the representatives of the Reserve Bank of India and financial institutions on industrial development, export promotion, development of small scale industries, promotion of employment generation programmes, etc.

Mr. McNamara and his colleagues expressed satisfaction at the large effort for internal resource generation made by the country and effective steps taken for controlling the prices. Mr. McNamara was also very appreciative of the new emphasis in our Plan strategy on creation of more employment opportunities, substantial increase in irrigation potential and overall programme of rural development. He was also gratified with the substantial advance made by the country in increasing food production.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Do you want me to wait for a minute and give the minister some breathing time because he has been answering so many questions?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please put your question.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the Minister's statement, I must say, is neat and descriptive and fairly informative, it does not tell enough and it does not contain enough. If you see the whole burden of my questions from (a) to (e), he has merely described what happened. I want him to answer now several components of my first supplementary. The House knows and he knows that the World Bank aid to India has been forthcoming since 1949. The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, is giving us credit by way of soft loans for a long time and also the World Bank is working as a Co-ordinator of Aid India Consortium. All these things are there. Now, in the statement he says the visit was for 12 days, but the official invitation was for only three days and in that he has visited Delhi, Maharashtra and Gujarat, only three days for official purpose. My question is, in components one to five.... (*Interruptions*) It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: Every question is very important.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I will be very brief. My first supplementary is, he has said in his statement that our plan priorities and plan strategies were given to Mr. McNamara. I want to know what precisely are the plan priorities and strategies of the Janata Government that were given to him, because one hears occasionally a conclusion of emphasis on prohibition, tirade against multinationals, emphasis on rural development. Family Planning Programme is in a mess.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on to the larger policies of the Government.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: With your consent, I will later on try to raise an half-an-hour discussion also on this point. But my point is, the question is so important, valid and vital for the country's economy and for the country's honour.

MR. SPEAKER: You are still on the preface. You are not on the question.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My preface is over, I will come to the question. My first point is what are the precise priorities and strategies and whether the Finance Minister took the opportunity of this visit by Mr. Mc-

Namara to tell him that the high staff costs add to the cost of the World Bank Loans to this country. The World Bank aid has become more costly because of the high staff costs of the World Bank employees—has he told this to Mr. McNamara? Has he also told that in India non-project aid is often more required than the project aid? Lastly, may I know, in view of the fact that the economic growth in our country hardly goes beyond 6 per cent and the foreign exchange reserve is fairly ample at the moment, what is Government of India's strategy with regard to foreign aid and, rather than increasing dependence on foreign aid, whether we are decreasing our dependence on foreign aid and keeping the honour and prestige of this country in tune, so that we do not have to go with a begging bowl either to McNamara or America or the Western countries?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My friend the Hon. Member has said that the reply is descriptive etc. but I must say that I have adhered strictly to the questions as they were put. He now wants some various types of other information.

He asks what are our plan priorities etc. which I described to the President of the World Bank. They are well known. Our plan priorities are that rural development receives the highest priority. The largest allotment of funds will be for rural development and rural development will include agricultural development, small-scale Industries, cottage industries etc. plus all manner of infrastructural facilities which are not available, being developed rapidly, such as provision of drinking water to villages which do not possess it, approach roads, roads, power, irrigation facilities, and so on. These are all covered in the omnibus term 'rural developments'. They are to receive the highest priority, whatever our allocation may be.

Our strategy, again, is this. For over 30 years the highest priority was given to industrialisation: the hope then, during that period, was that through industrialisation we will be able to generate more employment and thereby assist the development of rural areas also. But what actually happened was that, while industrialisation certainly proceeded and we came to be counted, in thirty years, among the first ten industrial nations the number of unemployed increased to such an extent that the counting of the unemployed was given up by the Planning Commission after the Third Plan. Similarly agricultural development was really at a low ebb and agricultural poverty actually increased in the rural areas. Therefore, it has now been decided that we will seek to develop agriculture rapidly, we will seek to enrich and bring prosperity to rural areas. About 70 to 80 per cent of our population still lives there. Then, industrial development will also proceed because rural development cannot proceed unless certain industrial development also proceeds apace. This is the strategy and this is what I have said.

Now, his next question is, did we tell the World Bank that their loans are costly because their staff is costly. It seems to me that it does not really affect us. Whatever salaries the World Bank may pay and whatever its expenditure may be, we get loans on certain terms. And what is more, the International Development Association loans are on specially favourable terms. Therefore, so far as we are concerned, we are not affected by whatever their cost structure may be and how they get their funds etc. It does not affect us. What we get is on terms which are already well known to the House.

Then, he asks whether I spoke to them saying that whatever aid is to be given may be given on programme basis rather than on project basis. It is certainly on advantage to us if it comes on programmes basis rather than on project basis, but the international world has decided that they cannot give it on this basis. But we have pointed out our difficulties and the difficulties it creates.

Then, his next point is, what are we doing about seeing to it that we do not have to depend upon aid. I agree that we should not have to depend upon aid, but that will depend on the rate at which we grow and develop and whether we have sufficient funds of our own in order to develop at the rate and pace that we want to.

I may mention that we pointed out in the last meetings with the World Bank, there as well as here, in regard to our developmental expenditure, that out of our total development budgeting, 95 per cent of the resources are provided internally, in this country itself. What we depend on is 5 per cent but that is a critical 5 per cent and with this 5 per cent becoming available we can develop far more rapidly and therefore, I do not think there is any question of emotion on this point.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister has said in his statement that Mr. McNamara and his two colleagues went to Maharashtra and Gujarat. May I therefore ask him whether it is a fact that in our country for the last several years an increasing tendency is evident in as much as various State Governments approach directly the World Bank for assistance, because only then the Central assistance comes to them. They require some kind of World Bank's sponsorship to get the assistance. Is it a fact? If so, why should the Government of India not give direct aid to States concerned on merits of the projects rather than wait for a certificate or sponsorship from the World Bank? And, may I know whether Mr. Mcamara went to some places in Gujarat, and apart from the fisheries project for which the Bank aid is there, whether he visited some of the agricultural projects in Gujarat especially in drought prone areas? And if so, what was Mr. McNamara's reaction to that kind of a visit? Whether he promised further aid to the Government of India and to the Gujarat Government?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon'ble Member is not well informed in so far as the method by which World Bank aid and assistance are obtained. It is negotiated entirely by the Central Government but naturally the Central Government does not have the projects. The projects are to come from the State Governments. In fact the Central Government keeps on prodding the State Governments to produce whatever projects they want to be considered. Those projects are studied carefully here. They may want to go to the World Bank but the World Bank would not listen to them. So the question of World Bank sponsoring anything from any Sate Government does not arise. It is the Government of India which decides on proposals that come from different States and see as to it which project needs to be given what priority, and thus a certain amount of fairness is obtained as well as we ensure the maximum possible aid to this country. The second point he asked was that "in his visit to Gujarat what did he do"? In Gujarat he visited certain projects near Baroda which was drought proned area and he saw the development schemes where cotton etc. were grown. But this was under a special system of extension which actually resulted in production being almost trebbled. This was something which he saw and he was greatly impressed by that particular State.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kalyanasundaram. He is not here. Mr. Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I would like to ask the Finance Minister when he met this butcher of Vietnam babies, namely, Mr. Mcamara, whether he asked him why he publicly and openly supported the sterilisation campaign conducted during the Emergency and whether he pointed out to him that the people of India repudiated that campaign and he had no business....

MR. SPEAKER: The question does not arise. Q. No. 84.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How can you rule it out like that?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise. The question merely was about the financial assistance.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is regarding the discussion with the President of the World Bank. It says: what is the overall reaction? You see part (e) of the question. (*Interruptions*) When the criminals like Mr. McNamara come to this country.... (*Interruptions*) How can you say it is not allowed? Here he supported the Emergency and he supported the sterilisation campaign. It is the duty of the Minister to tell us about this.

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Minister discusses the financial matters.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has to answer the question. He can simply say, yes or no. I will be satisfied. Did you raise the question of World Bank assistance?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I did not raise it.

STC Role in Tobacco Trade in Andhra Pradesh

*84. SHRI C. N. VISHVANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the part played by State Trading Corporation in solving the problems faced by tobacco merchants in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the quantity of tobacco purchased by STC from Andhra Pradesh and the price thereof; and

(c) the concrete effects noticed with regard to relieving the hardships of tobacco trade in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The problems connected with tobacco in Andhra Pradesh this year were not so much those of the merchants as of the growers. STC's efforts are, therefore, directed basically at helping the growers. This year the virginia tobacco crop was larger. Government, therefore, intervened through the STC to mop up some of this surplus so that growers are not left with unduly large un-sold stocks. Therefore, apart from the quantity of 5,000 tonnes which the STC proposed to purchase as a part of their normal commercial activity, they were asked to buy a further quantity upto 10,000 tonnes of Virginia tobacco on Government account. As far as possible, the latter quantity is being purchased from the growers.

(b) The STC has already purchased 6,500 metric tonnes of virginia tobacco valued at about Rs. 5 crores from the cooperatives and syndicates of the growers against target of 10,000 tonnes. In addition, against the target of 5,000 tonnes for commercial purchase, the STC has already purchased 3,470 tonnes valued at Rs. 4.75 crores. The commercial purchases have been made by STC partly from Cooperative Societies and partly from Packer-Associates of the STC.

(c) Through these purchases the objective of helping the growers has been considerably achieved and can be regarded as a positive and concrete effect of the market intervention undertaken by the STC at the behest of the Central Government.

SHRI C. M. VISVANATHAN: The statement given by the hon. Minister says that "the commercial purchases have been made by STC partly from Cooperative Societies and partly from Packer-Associates of the STC. I want

to know the number of Cooperative Societies and Packer-Associates who were included through the STC.

SHRI ARIF BEG: The number of Cooperative Societies is 6 and the number of Packer-Associates is 44. If you permit I can read out the names also.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: What are the concrete steps that the Government will take for the next year regarding purchasing of tobacco from the growers and how it will safeguard the interest of the growers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, it is true that last year the production of virginia tobacco was of the order of 1,30,000 tonnes and the export was not of that order. For next year, the Tobacco Board has already issued its instructions for regulating the crop. Those who are having production of more than two hectares have been asked to scale down proportionally the production of tobacco. We have constituted an expert group to go into the problems not only on the virginia tobacco growers but also of all tobacco in the country on the basis of which we shall take necessary steps so that the growers who produce tobacco do not suffer. Besides, according to the Act that was passed by the House, we are making arrangement to see that there are platforms for purchases and that tobacco is sold through auction and not according to the present system where the growers are the sufferers.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether all tobacco that was loaned last year and is still with the tobacco growers has been exhausted; if not, whether the Government has any scheme to clear the whole thing before the next season comes.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It was only in the month of November that I had a meeting—this current month—with the representatives of the growers and also the Tobacco Board. They have brought to our notice that even today there are stocks of the order of 20-25000 tonnes. I immediately asked the Secretary to take up the matter with the Finance Ministry and also with the Reserve Bank of India so that more credit facilities are made available; and if these restrictions are followed over the production of tobacco next year, it will be possible for us to take all possible care of the additional tobacco in our possession.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: During the Consultative Committee meeting held last October, it was pointed out that the STC which is buying at Government's account 10,000 metric tonnes, nearly 6-7000 metric tonnes have been purchased from the growers and the growers' stocks have been exhausted. I want to know whether the remaining quantity of tobacco was promised by the Minister to be purchased by the small packers. In order to frustrate the promise given by the hon. Minister whether bogus syndicates have been allowed to be floated by the STC officers themselves. They are not growers; they are only traders in the name of growers. They want to cheat STC and the small packers. May I know what action Government proposes to take in this matter.

S.T.C. has supplied tobacco to Bulgaria and other countries. Is it a fact that a complaint has been received that poor quality of tobacco has been supplied by the S.T.C. because S.T.C. is in league with certain vested interests having *benami* trade associations are monopolising the entire purchases of ST.C.? Will the hon. Minister go into this racket. This is a regular racket supported by certain vested interests, mostly traders, and they are cheating in the name of growers, and deceiving the Government and the S.T.C. Many of the important officers are involved in this. I am prepared to

prove if the hon. Minister conducts an enquiry.

May I know whether these matters will be gone into and suitable action will be taken so that the vested interests are removed and the racket is broken and the real grower gets the benefit of S.T.C. purchases.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have received a letter from the hon. member, Shri Venkatasubbaiah this morning itself regarding these allegations. Immediately, I have asked the Secretary, Commerce to enquire into all these matters. So far as my assurance given in the Consultative Committee is concerned, I had said that roughly about 7,000 tonnes will be from growers and the remaining will be purchased from the small packers who are not exporters. This assurance was given particularly because there were complaints that the small packers made purchases on the understanding that the tobacco will be puchasd by the S.T.C. and, naturally, so far that assurance is concerned it stands. It has so happened that some growers have come forward now. Whether they are fake growers or not it is being enquired into. But if they are real growers, then my colleague will appreciate, I will have to render them help.

I am taking one more decision. I would like S.T.C. officers and my Secretary to discuss matters with certain Members of Parliament who are well versed in it and on the basis of the recommendations, I shall see that some system is evolved so that all the decisions taken by the Government are in the interest of the producers. They necessarily get the benefit and there is nothing like racketeering.

I can also assure the hon. member that if any officer, whosoever he may be, is involved in any sort of recketeering, he has no place in my Ministry and proper action will be taken.

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : गुजरात में जो तम्बाकू होती है, उसे भी गत साल खरीदने के लिये इंतजाम नहीं किया गया है क्या अगले साल वहां से खरीदेंगे ? इसके बारे में जो मीटिंग आदि होती है, उसमें क्या गुजरात के आदमियों को भी बुलाया जायेगा ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : यह बात सही है कि गुजरात में भी वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की पैदावार होती है और वहां से भी जरूर खरीद की जायेगी। मैं आज भी देख रहा हूं और बरनाला साहब से मैंने बातचीत की है, पूरे मुल्क में जो तम्बाकू होता है, तो हमें तमाम ग्रोवर्स के लिये इंतजाम करना होगा और हम उसी आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Devaluation of Rupee

*85. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news-item entitled "Devaluation of Rupee likely" published in the *Statesman* of 13th October, 1978; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and particulars of the proposed devaluation, if any?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been large fluctuations in the exchange rates of several major currencies recently. In such a situation, revision in the rate of the rupee as part of the process of adjustment does not signify any intrinsic weakness in the value of the rupee or in the economy. In the world of floating exchange rates, upward and downward adjustments have to be viewed in the larger perspective.

श्रीनगर में डल झील का विकास

*86. **श्रीमती पार्वती देवी :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीनगर में डल झील तथा उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए ब्रिटेन तथा न्यूजीलैंड के विशेषज्ञों के सहयोग के साथ कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) डल, नगीन और मानसबल झीलों में प्रदूषण समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार ने राष्ट्र मण्डल सचिवालय के साथ उनकी तकनीकी सहायता हेतु राष्ट्रमण्डल निधि के अन्तर्गत सीधी व्यवस्था की थी। विशेषज्ञ यू० के० और न्यूजीलैंड से आए।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार की स्कीम होने के कारण, ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Merger of Pay and Dearness Allowance of Central Government Employees

*87. SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised their decision on the merger of pay and dearness allowance of Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The issue of merger with pay of a part of Dearness Allowance payable to Central Government employees has been referred to the Board of Arbitration (Joint Consultative Machinery) along with two other issues relating to Dearness Allowance. The award of the Board of Arbitration has to be awaited before any decision on this issue can be taken by Government.

चिट फंड फाइनेंस लिमिटिड कम्पनी

*88. **श्री युवराज :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने चिटों अथवा लाभकारी योजनाओं के प्रयोजनार्थ इलाहाबाद चिट फंड फाइनेंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड इलाहाबाद, द्वारा अंशदान के नये सिरे से एकत्र किये जाने पर रोक लगाई है ;

(ख) क्या देश में चिट फंड फाइनेंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों कार्यरत हैं और यदि हां, तो कितनी ;

(ग) ऐसी कितनी कम्पनियां हैं जिन्होंने रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये निदेशों का उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(घ) क्या चिट फंड फाइनेंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियां पर रोक लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के रिकार्ड के अनुसार 1-11-1978 को 1112 चिट निजी लिमिटेड कम्पनियां थीं जो परम्परागत चिटें चला रही थीं और 932 निजी लिमिटेड कम्पनियां थीं जो इनामी चिटें/बचत/लाभ आदि योजनाएं चला रही थीं।

(ग) रिजर्व बैंक के निदेशों का उल्लंघन करके इनामी चिटें चलाने पर उसने 378 कम्पनियों को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किये हैं।

(घ) लोक सभा के पिछले सत्र में प्रस्तुत किये गये इनामी चिटें और अन्य धन परिचालन योजनाओं के चलाने पर रोक लगाने के विधेयक को 20-11-78 को लोक सभा द्वारा पारित कर दिया गया था। आशा है कि राज्य सभा के चालू सत्र में उस पर विचार किया जायगा।

Deficit in Foreign Trade

*89. SHRI B. P. MANDAL:
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's export during April-August this year has been only Rs. 2045 crores as against Rs. 2246 crores during the corresponding period last year;

(b) whether India's import has been Rs. 2544 crores in April-August this year as against Rs. 2144 crores during corresponding period last year;

(c) whether India's foreign trade as such shows a deficit of Rs. 500 crores during April-August 1978; and

(d) the reasons for the deficit and the steps proposed to meet it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Relevant data regarding India's foreign trade are as below:—

(Rs crores)

Item	1978-79 (April-August)	1977-78 (April-August)	
	Provisional	(Provisional)	(Revised
Imports	2544*	1950	2144
Exports	2045*	2117	2246
Balance of Trade	(—)499*	(+)167	(+)102

*Likely to undergo revision when revised figures are received

(d) Exports: The decline in exports is due to causes both international and domestic and vary from item to item. The main reasons are as follows:—

(i) Recessionary conditions prevailing in the developed countries and the protectionist measures adopted by them.

(ii) Fall in the rupee value of the dollars has caused considerable erosion of the export realisation in rupee terms.

(iii) Considerable fall in international prices of items like tea (unit value realisation falling from Rs. 27.42 per kg. in April—Sept., 77 to Rs. 20.30 per kg. in April—Sept., 78), Coffee (unit value realisation falling from Rs. 40.15 per kg. to Rs. 26.61 per kg.) etc. and thereby reduction in export earnings.

(iv) Reduction in exportable supluses have been caused by various domestic factors like:—

(a) Increase in domestic demand in the case of iron and steel, cement, etc.

(b) Shortage of power.

(c) Transport bottlenecks.

(d) Congestion at ports.

(e) industrial unrest and strikes particularly at ports.

(f) Unprecedented floods in many States like UP, Bihar, West Bengal, etc.

(g) Reduced availability of imported raw cashewnuts.

(h) Difficulties faced by exporters due to certain local policies like pricing of raw cashewnuts, restriction on movements of cashewnuts and husk (coir) and heavy sales tax on exportable commodities like pepper.

(v) Acquistion of new science and technology and new capabilities have created certain difficulties in having more exports to Rupee trade countries, as imports from such countries have come down.

(vi) Deliberate policy of Government to restrict/control export of certain commodities to enable sufficient domestic availability at reasonable prices and to thus reduce the social cost of exports.

11. Government have kept constant watch on the trend of our exports and have already taken a number of decisions and initiated action on series of others with a view to bringing about basic structural changes in our foreign trade so as to lay the foundations for a stable and sustained growth in exports. While devising any such measures, emphasis on making available the articles of essential consumption to the domestic consumers at reasonable prices has not been allowed to be relaxed.

Some of the important measures taken to step up exports are as follows:—

(1) *Role of Export Organisations.*

The role of export organisations like STC, MMTC, HHEC, ECGC, TRO and TFA have been re-defined to make them not only more action-oriented but also instruments for the growth of export sectors of the economy particularly in the small scale and cottage industries sectors. They have been entrused with the responsibility of facilitating the availability of essential inputs, providing market intelligence and marketing support including credit cover to these sectors.

(2) *Role of Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards.*

The Export Promotion Council and Commodity Boards are also being energised to play a more dynamic role in servicing the exporting community. Their procedures also are being simplified with a view to providing them greater flexibility in operations.

(3) *C.C.I. & E.—Change in role*

The organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports is being revamped and assigned a promotional role in the export sector.

(4) *Task Forces*

Task Forces have been constituted to look into the problems of dynamic export sectors like:—

(i) Leather & Leather products;

(ii) Gem and Jewellery

(iii) Handicrafts

(iv) Electronics

(v) Project exports

(vi) Furnitures

(vii) Agriculture products

(viii) Export Services;

and (ix) Exports from small scale sector. Reports in respect of 4 of these sectors viz., leather and leather products, gem and jewellery, electronics and project exports have already been received and action initiated.

(5) *Value added items*

Emphasis is being laid on the export of items in value-added from rather then in primary form. This will lead to increase in employment as also increase in export earnings.

(6) *Inputs Availability*

For strengthening the export production base, it is necessary to provide for availability of essential inputs at reasonable price. This is intended to be ensured through a stable import export policy over a period of time.

(7) *Import Policy Liberalisation.*

The import policy has been liberalised to facilitate available of imported inputs at international prices. Import licensing procedures have also been considerably simplified and in a number of cases completely done away with so as to reduce the time taken in acquiring essential inputs.

(8) *Compensatory Support*

With a view to provide stability and in order to maintain competitiveness of our exports in the international market, a policy of giving cash compensatory support to slected items for a period of three years has already been announced. The whole pattern of determining cash compensatory support and selection of items is being redesigned taking into account the general principles recommended by the Alexander Committee.

(9) *Strengthening of Production Bose.*

Exportable surpluses will be generated by strengthening and expanding the production base for selected items both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Obstacles coming in the way of export production are being removed. Export oriented units, specially the ones being established for 100 per cent exports are being encouraged.

(10) *Lon-term Measures*

As a long-term measure, the priorities for allocating funds for the selected export sectors are being considered by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the next annual/Five Year Plan. In the agricultural sector, emphasis will be laid on increasing the production of plantation crops (tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom), fresh fruits and vegatables, onions, potatoes, spices, Niger seed, oilseeds, marine products, etc. for export purposes.

(11) *Involvement of State Governments*

It has been decided to encourage and secure greater involvement of the State Governments in the export effort Detailed discussions will be held with them individually and collectively. Meetings will soon be held with the Chief Ministers and other concerned Ministers.

(12) *Diversification*

A study of country-wise potential for exports has been undertaken and emphasis is being laid on diversification of markets as well as commodities.

(13) *Rationalisation of Offices abroad*

Foreign offices of Export Promotion Organisations and Commodity Boards are, to the extent possible, being brought under one roof for achieving better coordination in their activities. This has already

(14) *Role of Commercial Representatives.*

The offices of our Commercial Representatives abroad are also being

geared up to play a more dynamic role in providing market intelligence, support to exporters, follow-up action and feed-back etc.

(15) The Manual regulating the working of the Commercial Representatives abroad is also being completely revised so that they can provide better and more responsive support to the export effort.

(16) *Quality Control*:

Quality control regulations and pre-shipment inspection procedures are being revised and the relevant Act and Rules amended.

(i) to make the procedures less cumbersome and to provide flexibility taking into account the change in commodities and the requirements of our export markets.

(ii) to gear up the system regarding monitoring of quality control arrangements and enquiry into complaints; and

(iii) to provide for deterrent punishment to erring exporters who shipped sub-standard products.

(17) *Joint Ventures*:

Revised guidelines have been issued governing establishment of Indian joint ventures abroad. Proposals will now be considered for establishment of not only industrial joint ventures but also others relating to consultancy, trading, wholesale and retail marketing, exploration of minerals and service ventures like hotels, restaurants etc.

(18) *Transport Infrastructure*:

Efforts are also being made to improve the transportation infra-structure available to the exporting community. Air Cargo Complexes are being established at locations nearer the places of production. This will also relieve some pressure on the existing exit points. For sea cargo, efforts are being made to simplify procedures, introduce containerisation, enlarge the frequency of shipping services and to keep freight rates stable and reasonable. Shippers Councils are also being strengthened so as to improve their bargaining capabilities.

(19) Institutional fora have been designed by constituting committees called SCOPE-SHIPPING, SCOPE-AIR and SCOPE-RAIL for enabling discussion and better appreciation of the concerned transportation problems.

(20) *Free Trade Zone*:

Procedures regarding Santa Cruz and Kandla Free Trade Zones have been simplified so that all proposals receive expeditious consideration. Import of capital goods, row materials, components etc. for units in the Free Trade Zones have been placed on the Open General Licence list. A Committee was constituted to examine the problems and policies which hindered the growth and development of these Free Trade Zones. Action has already been initiated on the interim report received.

(21) *Efforts in Multilateral fora*:

Our efforts in various multilateral fora such as UNCTAD and GATT continue unabated for securing better trading environment for developing countries.

(22) *Efforts at Bilateral Level*:

At the bilateral level, efforts are being made to increase trade in both directions to mutual benefit. This is being arranged through meetings both at the official levels as well as at the ministerial level. Country-wise strategy is being planned both for imports and exports.

III. IMPORTS:

Item-wise information regarding imports made during 1978-79 is not yet available. The large value items of import are mainly POL, Fertilizers, Edible oils, Capital Equipment etc. Constant vigilance is kept to ensure that import of only items are permitted

as are not adequately or effectively available indigenously and unwarranted imports are not allowed. This is kept under review in consultation with the Directorate of Technical Development and other concerned Ministries. Efforts are also being made for increasing domestic production of items which are currently being imported for meeting essential consumer or industrial requirements. To some extent, import costs have also increased on account of inflationary trends in foreign countries.

IV As already indicated earlier, while Government has liberalised imports selectively, it is also keen on regulating the growth in imports, in keeping with its objective of self-reliance. From this point of view appropriate allocation of funds and capacities are being considered for increasing domestic production of items that are currently being imported.

V. Given the inherent potential of our country, stability in our policies, simplified procedures and a constructive and promotional attitude the Government are confident that it shall be possible for the country to overcome the present situation and to attain a sustained growth in exports to meet not only our import requirements but also our needs for development.

Investigation into cases of Tenderers of High Denomination Notes

*90. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of investigation of cases of tenderers of high denomination notes whose statements while tendering notes during demonetisation were not accepted;

(b) the number and names of persons involved; and

(c) particulars of dead-line, if any, laid for positive action against the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). According to the information, presently available, source of over Rs. 3.45 crores involved in 1308 declarations is not fully and satisfactorily explained. Names of the persons concerned are not readily available and collection thereof will involve time and energy not commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Requisite assessment proceedings in the above cases are in progress. Assessments have already been completed in respect of 135 declarations involving a sum of over Rs. 14 lakhs. Penal proceedings have been initiated wherever called for.

The demonetisation took place in January, 1978. Therefore, depending upon the accounting period of the assessee, the source of the amount tendered has to be considered in the course of proceedings relating to 1978-79 or 1979-80 assessment year. The said proceedings have to be completed within the limitation period stipulated in the Income-tax Act. The Income-tax Authorities have been advised to process these cases without any avoidable delay.

दालों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

*91 श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या वाणिज्य नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दालों के बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को रोकने और उनकी कमी दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है :

(ख) इस वर्ष किन-किन दालों का आयात किया गया है : और

(ग) दालें किस एजेंसी के माध्यम से आयात की जाती है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल): (क) दालों के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाकर और उत्पादकता में सुधार करके दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे है। चने का समर्थन मूल्य 1976–77 के 95 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ाकर 1977–78 में 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल किया गया है। पहली बार वर्ष 1977–78 में अरहर और मूंग के समर्थन मूल्य क्रमश: 155 रुपये और 165 रु० प्रति क्विंटल नियत किये गये। इसके अलावा, कृषि मंत्रालय दालों के अतिरिक्त उत्पादन के लिए अनेक प्रोत्साहन देता रहा है। दालों की आपूर्ति बढ़ाने के लिए पहली अप्रैल 1978 से दालों के आयात को खुले आम लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत लाया गया है। भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लि० (नेफेड) और राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ (एन० सी० सी० एफ०) भी सहकारी समितियों तथा राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों के माध्यम से वितरण के लिए कुछ सीमित मात्रा में दालों की खरीद कर रहे है।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान आयात की जाने वाली दालों में मुख्यत: मसूर होगी और मूंग, मटर तथा बीन थोड़ी मात्रा में होंगे।

(ग) पहली अप्रैल, 1978 से दालों का आयात खुले आम लाइसेंस (ओ० जी० एल०) के अंतर्गत रखा गया है।

Non-official money changers at International Airports

*92. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-official money changers in our international airports in this country;

(b) the policy of allotting space to non-official money changers;

(c) whether there is any continuing discrimination in this regard; and

(d) what steps the Ministry propose to rectify this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) There is only one firm of private money changers which is operating at the Airport at Bombay.

(b) Space is allotted to non-official money changers according to the policy of Government in regard to providing money exchange facilities which is as follows:

(i) Those firms which are now operating as money changers will be allowed to continue as long as their performance is found satisfactory by the Reserve Bank of India and if they possess a valid licence to carry on the business; and

(ii) In future, licence for money exchange business at the airports will be given only to the nationalised banks.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Loans by Public Sector and other Commercial Banks to neglected sectors

*94. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the Public Sector Banks and also other Scheduled Commercial Banks to ensure that 33.3 per cent of loans advanced to the rural and semi-rural areas are given to neglected sectors;

(b) whether neglected sectors have been defined;

(c) if so, their details;

(d) whether there is any agency to check whether loans advanced to rural

and semi-rural areas reach their target; and

(e) the amount and percentage of loan advanced so far to agriculturists and small artisans in rural and semi-rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e): The Government have advised the public sector banks to augment their lending to neglected sectors so that their advances to these sectors reach a level of 33.3 per cent of their aggregate outstanding advances by the end of March 1979. To increase the flow of credit into the rural and semi-urban areas, the public sector banks have also been advised to endeavour to achieve a credit-deposit ratio of at least 60 per cent in their rural and semi-urban branches by the same date.

The neglected sectors have been broadly defined as comprising agriculture, small-scale industry, small road and water transport, retail trade and small business, professionals, self-employed persons and education.

The Reserve Bank of India and the Government monitor the performance of the public sector banks towards achieving these targets.

As at the end of June 1978, public sector banks had outstanding advances to the neglected sectors amounting to Rs. 3992 crores or 30.2 per cent of their aggregate advances. Advances to agriculture and allied activities amounted to Rs. 1658 crores or 12.6 per cent of their aggregate advances. Figures of loans given by the public sector banks to "artisans and craftsmen" are available only upto last Friday of June 1976 and cover both rural and urban areas. They amounted to Rs. 16.27 crores or 0.16 per cent of the aggregate advances. Also, the Regional Rural Banks had disbursed loans of Rs. 23.3 crores upto June 1978 to 2.7 lakh rural artisans and other small ventures.

Permission to Fly Concorde over Lakshadweep and West Coast

*95. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to fly the Concorde over the Lakshadweep and West Coast;

(b) if so, have Government made any study of the impact of the flight over the landscape; and

(c) whether any States have expressed reservation over the decision to give permission to Concorde to fly over the West Coast?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No permission has been given so far for Concorde overflights across India. The route agreed to for Concorde overflight clears all the Lakshadweep Islands by at least 20 Nautical Miles and the coast of Kerala by at least 28 Nautical Miles. Permission for the route has been given subject to the U.K. Government providing the requisite calibration equipment and a play-back analyser for studying the impact of the flights. The U.K. Government have agreed to these conditions. The Concorde has not yet started flying over the route mentioned.

(c) As mentioned above, the Concorde has not been permitted to fly over the West Coast. Government have not received any communication from the State Governments.

Import of Coconut and Copra

*96. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import coconut and copra;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Kerala Government have protested against import of coconut and copra; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). Up to 12-7-77, the import of coconut oil was under O.G.L. But according to Import Policy for the period April 1978-March 1979 the import, if any, of coconut oils is to be canalised through the State Trading Corporation. As regards the import of Copra, for its use in vanaspati industry and for other industrial purposes, the import is canalised through STC; for edible purposes, import of Copra is on Open General Licence. There is no change in this policy, nor has the Government decided to import either coconut or copra.

(c) and (d). Kerala Government had expressed itself against the import of Coconut, Copra or Coconut Oil. A reply clarifying the position has been sent to the State Government, giving a few other suggestions with a view to maintain the price line. Reply from the Kerala Government is awaited.

Third Level Air Operation Corporation

197. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken a decision on the Report of the Gidwani Committee regarding the introduction of a Third Level operation corporation; if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) the type of aircraft which Government have in view to operate these services and the routes tentatively selected;

(c) when this service is likely to be introduced; and

(d) whether Government would lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Gidwani Committee Report, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Copy of the Gidwani Committee Report will be placed in the Parliament Library after the Government has taken a decision on it.

(a) to (c). The report submitted by the Gidwani Committee is under examination by Government. The broad outlines of the report are given as below:

The main conclusion which the Committee has unanimously reached is that it is not only practicable but also essential to establish Third Level Air Services in India on an immediate basis and to begin with, at least 50 new population centres, which have been specified in the report, should be served in the very first phase itself. In selecting these 50 new population centres, the Committee has also applied the strict test of economic viability and has unanimously recommended certain guidelines whereby a strong and viable system of Third Level Air Services could be set up so as to adequately respond to consumer demand and enable long term market growth as also profitable operations.

2. While the Committee on the one hand has recommended the establishment of an airline subsidiary to Indian Airlines for operation of Third Level Air Services it has also recommended certain concessions and incentives to be given to private operators so as to enable them to engage in the Third Level activities. Similarly, State Governments have also been encouraged to get into collaborative arrangements with private operators for a more intensive net work of Third Level Air Services in their own regions.

3. In drawing up its scheme of Third Level Operations, the Committee has also made certain proposals whereby the establishment and development of the Third Level Air Services will not, impose any burden whatsoever on the resources of either the Central Government or the States. The Committee has also recommended import of 20 small aircraft for immediate operation of Third Level Air Services. However, the type of aircraft to be used will need to be determined by the operator in accordance with established procedures and policies. The Committee has also stressed the need for Hindustan Aeronautics Limited to undertake an urgent programme for the development of indigeneous production of aircraft for Third Level Air Services.

4. Side by side with provision of Third Level Air Services, the Committee has also recommended integrated development of aerodromes, ground equipment, navigational and communication facilities so as to enable an accelerated growth of Third Level Air Services within the country. Recommendations have also been made for financing of these facilities without any cost to the Centre or the States.

5. The Committee has characterised its proposal of serving 50 new population centres as "modest" and feels that a far more ambitious programme should be undertaken for the future, considering India's size, population, economic growth and the rising expectation of the people.

Exemption from Entertainment Tax on Music and Dance Performances

*98. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government has decided to exempt payment of entertainment tax on music and dance performances as a measure of incentive for the growth and development of art and culture; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government would like to advise the other States also to follow the same practice?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Government of Orissa have exempted musical and dance performances presented by artistes on the stage from payment of entertainment tax with effect from the 10th July, 1978.

(b) Entertainment tax falls within the fiscal jurisdiction of the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to consider grant of similar exemption taking into consideration the need to promote art and culture and the desirability of conserving resources for the Plans.

Restoration of Bonus to State Bank Officers

*99. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank Officers' Association has submitted a representation for restoration of bonus which had become a casualty of the Emergency;

(b) if so, a brief outline of their demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The All-India State Bank Officers' Federation has submitted a representation dated 23rd September, 1978 in which the following has been requested:

(i) Customary bonus as prevailing prior to Emergency be paid to all employees;

(ii) Minimum bonus may be paid to all employees irrespective of salary; and

(iii) Remedial action may be taken to remove the anomalies.

(c) For the periods prior to the Emergency and after the Emergency, when Payment of Bonus Act was made applicable to the Banking Industry, bonus has been paid by the bank under the Scheme of the Act. As the Bank has been complying with the statutory provisions, no other action is called for.

Posts Filled in Bank of Baroda

*100. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3835 dated 11th August, 1978 regarding posts filled in Bank of Baroda and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for such inordinate delay in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The required information has already been furnished *vide* implementation report in response to the assurance given in the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3835 dt. 11-8-78. A copy of the implementation report is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2841/78].

Disposal of goods lying in Customs Godowns

786. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of goods lying in the godowns of the Customs Department throughout the country;

(b) the nature of goods lying in godowns;

(c) whether Government are aware that the quality of the different items is deteriorating; and

(d) how soon and in what manner they will be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) As on 31-10-1978, the value of seized and confiscated goods lying in the godowns of the Customs Department was Rs. 58.36 crores (Provisional).

(b) The goods lying in the customs godowns include, gold silver, diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones, currency, synthetic textiles, watches, liquor, electronic goods, photographic goods, radiant and metallic yarn and a number of other items.

(c) and (d). Goods which are of perishable nature, are disposed of immediately after seizure. All other items are also being disposed of as expeditiously as possible according to the prescribed procedures. Necessary steps to prevent deterioration during storage are also taken. The manner of disposal of different categories of goods is indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

Manner of Disposal of Different Categories of Goods

	Name of goods	Manner of Disposal
1	Metallic & Radiant Yarn	Sold to weavers cooperative associations and to actual users.
2	Synthetic textiles	Re-exported out of India.

	Name of goods	Manner of disposal
3	Liquor	Disposed of to the India Tourism Development Corporation against their import quotas and on the usual terms and conditions.
4	Watches	To be handed over to the H.M.T.
5	Electronic goods	Calculators and tape recorders to be offered to Government departments for official use and educational and research institutions and universities. T.V. sets sold to hospitals
6	Diamonds	Rough and uncut diamonds sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds sold for export only.
7	Perishables	Perishables such as cigarettes etc. immediately after their seizure are first offered to I.T.D.G. and Air India if they do not lift these are sold through retail sale.
8	Gold and silver	Deposited in the Government Mint.
9	Indian and foreign currency	Deposited with the Reserve Bank for crediting to the Government.
10	Trade goods	Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicle parts etc. disposed of by auction.
11	Conveyances	Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government departments are appropriated departmentally.
12	Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds.	Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones sold in the internal market by auction or tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender.
13	Arms and Ammunition	Arms and ammunition of other than ·38 and ·32 bore revolver/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner : (a) Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence (b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence). (c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to CBI for being exhibited in their museum. (d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction. (e) Revolvers/pistols of ·38 and ·32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.
14	Antiquities	Antiquities are handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India, free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or, if necessary, by other means.

Name of goods	Manner of Disposal
(a) Mixed items in small lots in the baggage of passengers which are confiscated (other than notified goods and goods covered by section 123 of the Customs Act, 1962).	These items are disposed of by Custom Houses
(b) Goods of Indian origin	Goods of Indian origin other than wild life skins are sold by auction or through retail sale. Wild life skins are disposed of, to educational institutions, museum, army etc. at token price.

Reservations of Posts in Public Undertakings

787. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reserved posts in certain public sector undertakings have not been filled up according to the percentage fixed for SC & ST candidates;

(b) if so, the undertakings where these posts have not been filled up; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to fill up these in those undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 162 Public Enterprises from whom information has been received, the enterprises listed in the Annexures have not been able to fill up during 1977 all the reserved posts for SC/STs. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2842/78]. The information has been given separately for the various levels of posts—Group A, Group B, Group C and Group D—and also separately for SCs/STs.

(c) The question of improving the representation given to SC/ST candidates in the recruitments made at various levels in Public Enterprises, is engaging the constant attention of the Public Enterprises and administrative Ministries. The measures taken in this area include the following:

(i) Provisions have been made for relaxation in age limit, fee concession and reimbursement of TA for interview.

(ii) It has been stipulated that in the case of direct recruitments, the interviews of SC/ST candidates should be held on a day or sitting of the Selection Committee other than the day or sitting on which general candidates are to be interviewed.

(iii) Public Enterprises have been advised to give special importance to the organisation of in-service trainings for imparting training to SC/ST employees.

(iv) It has been laid down that the progress of the implementation of the reservation orders should be closely watched by officers specifically named for this purpose in the Public Enterprises and administrative Ministries.

(v) With regard to recruitments in Group A and Group B, posts, there were serious difficulties caused by non-availability of suitable candidates. To remedy the situation, the Indian Institutes of Management have also taken steps to improve the intake of SC/ST candidates to these institutes.

(vi) Pursuant to the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Bureau of Public Enterprises has drawn up panel of SC/ST officers in Public Enterprises in

senior level whose names could be made available to other Public Enterprises when they require the services of such personnel to assist the Selection Committees, etc.

The position regarding representation of SC/ST in the Public Enterprises is also reviewed at periodical meetings of the High Power Committee presided over by the Prime Minister, when directions are given about further measures to be taken for ensuring greater intake of such personnel in the Public Undertakings.

Absorption of Casual Workers in LIC

788. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2664 on the 3rd August 1978 regarding memorandum from daily wages workers working in LIC, Pune and state:

(a) since when the whole system of engaging casual workers on daily-rated basis (Badli-appointments) and question of absorption of such workers is under consideration of L.I.C. of India;

(b) what is the total number of such Badli-workers in the Corporation;

(c) whether the L.I.C. have decided the issue in question, if yes, when and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Corporation has been engaging Badli workers against leave vacancies since 1970. The question of absorption of Badli workers arises only when there are clear vacancies. Whenever there are vacancies, persons employed on Badli wages are considered for appointment.

(b) The total number of Badli workers as on 31st March 1978 was about 1590.

(c) LIC has since decided to absorb about 400 Badli workers who have put in maximum number of days of service during the last 3 years provided they had put in not less than 85 days in each of the last three years.

(d) Does not arise.

Remittances by Indians Abroad

789. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:
SHRI RAMANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount remitted by Indians abroad to their families in India, State-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the incentives offered to them for more remittances and investment in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) According to the records maintained by Reserve Bank of India, the total amount of inward remittances during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount
1975	1054·77
1976	1520·41
1977	1061·67

These amounts represent gross non-export receipts such as airlines receipts, shipping receipts, insurance receeipts, dividend receipts, tourism receipts etc., besides the four heads of receipts relevant to the term 'inward remittances' namely, (i) family maintenance; (ii) savings of non-residents; (iii) migrants transfer; and (iv) money order receipts.

The Banks in India are not required to furnish details to Reserve Bank of India of inward remittances where an individual remittance is less than Rs. 10,000/-. It is not, therefore, feasible to give the state-wise break-up of inward remittances made by Indians abroad, to their families in India.

(b) With a view to encourage inward remittances and investments in India, the Government have devised a number of schemes indicated below:

(i) Non-resident (External) Accounts Scheme under which Indian residents abroad are allowed to open accounts designated in rupees. The balances in such accounts are freely repatriated and the income on the balances is free of Indian Income-tax;

(ii) Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Account Scheme under which Indian residents abroad are allowed to open accounts in designated currencies (in Pound Sterling or US Dollar) and the principal as well as the interest thereon which is free of Income-tax is repatriable in the same currency;

(iii) Scheme permitting investments in certain industrial undertakings with option to repatriate upto 74 per cent of the investments;

(iv) Scheme permitting investments in new Indian companies upto 20 per cent of the new equity issues with option to repatriate; and

(v) The Returning Indians Foreign Entitlement Scheme (RIFES) under which non-resident Indians are permitted, on transfer of residence to India, on or after 1st November, 1977, to utilise for a period of 10 years, upto 25 per cent of the foreign exchange remitted or brought in through normal banking channels for purposes such as travel abroad, medical treatment, foreign education of children, gift remittances to close relatives and import of special appliances for professional use subject to compliance with import licencing formalities.

Stock of Controlled Cloth with Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi

790. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of stock of controlled cloth with the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi at its Central Godown and with various Branch Stores;

(b) the total value thereof;

(c) how it is proposed to dispose of the said stock; and

(d) since when this stock is lying with them and the reasons for which it was not sold earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) While there is no stock of controlled cloth available at the Central Godown as on 22nd November 1978, the position in this respect with various Branch Stores is indicated below:—

S. No.	Description	Quantity
1	Dyed/Bleached long cloth	745 metres
2	Printed Shirting	300·30 ,,
3	Tussar Plain/Printed	460·25 ,,
4	Grey Drill . .	646 ,,

S.No.	Description	Quantity
5	Grey Sarees	191 Pairs
6	Grey Dhoties	292½
7	Printed Sarees	213 Pieces

(b) The total value at cost price of the aforementioned items is Rs. 17,102.67.

(c) and (d). As controlled cloth was required for distribution in the flood affected areas, the Delhi Administration had banned sale of controlled cloth available with the cooperative store as on 11th September, 1978 and other quantities received after that date upto 30th September, 1978. The ban on the sale of controlled cloth was lifted by the Delhi Administration in respect of controlled cloth (other than dhoties and sarees) on 28th September 1978 and in regard to dhoties and sarees on 17th November, 1978. Apart from this, there are no specific reasons for non-sale of controlled cloth which is generally a fast selling item, although the position would generally depend upon supply and demand.

साबरमती पेपर उद्योग (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद का उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क तथा आयकर का भुगतान

791. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) साबरमती पेपर उद्योग (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद, उत्तर गुजरात द्वारा कितना उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क तथा आयकर का भुगतान किया गया है और उस पर कितनी राशि बकाया है और

(ख) फर्म के आरम्भ होने से अबतक वर्षवार कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है, फर्म के भागीदार कितने हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने आयकर के अभ में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है, व किन अन्य उद्योगों अथवा फर्मों में भागीदार हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितना कितना पूंजी निवेश किया हुआ है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक पर आयकर की कितनी राशि गत तीन वर्षों से बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह) : (क) उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क की अदा की गई रकमों और उनकी बकाया के सम्बन्ध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । इसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

साबरमती उद्योग (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड अहमदाबाद द्वारा अब तक कोई आयकर अदा नहीं किया गया है । उक्त कम्पनी की तरफ आयकर की कोई बकाया नहीं है ।

(ख) ऐसा पता चला है कि साबरमती पेपर उद्योग (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है, इसलिए इसके किसी भी भागीदार के होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 3-4-69 है और उसमें लगायी गयी पूंजी के वर्ष-वार ब्यौरे नीचे दिए अनुसार हैं :—

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार	प्रदत्त पूंजी (रु०)
30-6-1970	261,200
30-6-1971	405,900
30-6-1972	537,100
30-6-1973	925,100
30-6-1974	1,903,000

Demand of Indian Tractors in Foreign Countries

792. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand of Indian tractors in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of tractors exported during the years 1976-77, 1977-78 country-wise; and

(d) the make of the tractors exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(d) Official export statistics are maintained commodity-wise and not exporter-wise.

Statement

Statement showing export of Tractors during the year 1976-77 *and* 1977-78

Name of Countries	1976-77		1977-78 (April-Feb.)	
	Nos.	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Nos.	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Afghanistan	..	..	3	0·46
Iraq	..	..	2	0·49
Kenya	..	..	1	0·26
Nepal	63	22·58	53	19·78
Singapore	16	4·46	..	..
Sri Lanka	..	..	1	0·27
Tanjania	11	0·76	1	0·30
Trinidad	..	..	3	1·10

Debt due from Jammu and Kashmir

793. SHRI ABDUL AHMAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the total amount of Debt due from State of Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): According to the latest available accounts, the total amount of debt due from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to the Central Government was Rs. 477 crores as on 31st March 1977.

Maintenance of Roster for S.C./S.T. Officials in Income Tax Department, Tamil Nadu

794. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the roster for SC/ST Officials in Income-tax Department, Tamilnadu Charge in respect of Departmental promotion and confirmation relating to Direct Recruitment personnel has not been maintained upto December, 1977;

(b) whether any complaint for non-maintenance of roster has been received against the Income-tax Officer (Head Quarters) (Administration), Income-tax Department, Madras and Liaison Officer for SC/ST Officials working in Income-tax Department Tamilnadu Charge; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No, Sir. It is not correct that the roster was not maintained till December, 1977. The fact is that the roster was maintained in loose-sheets and was not fully in keeping with the orders on the subject. As a result of the inspection conducted by the Liaison Officer of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, in October, 1977, steps have been taken to maintain the roster on right lines.

(b) and (c). In July, 1978 a complaint was received against the Income Tax Officer (Headquarters) and the Liaison Officer in the Tamil Nadu Charge, Income Tax Department, Madras. The allegations were:

(i) that the I.T.O. (Headquarters) was anti-SC/ST; and

(ii) that the Liaison Officer was negligent and responsible for the commission of grave lapses in the matter of maintenance and checking of the roster for S.Cs/S.Ts.

Enquiry made into the allegations revealed that they were baseless. Nevertheless, certain minor defects such as inadequate circulation of orders relating to the S.C./S.T. reservations among the employees of the Department and a communication gap between the ITO (Headquarters) and the S.C. employees were observed. Necessary instructions were accordingly issued to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Tamil Nadu to rectify the defects. No other action was considered necessary.

उचित दरों पर रुद्राक्ष उपलब्ध कराना

795. **श्री सुरेन्द्र पा सुमन** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में धार्मिक और योगिक क्रियाकलापों के लिये रुद्राक्ष की मांग बहुत अधिक है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जावा के रुद्राक्ष सब से शुद्ध माने जाते हैं और बहुत महंगे बेचे जाते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गरीब उपासक वंचित रह जाते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि लाइसेंस-धारी रुद्राक्ष बहुत कम मूल्य पर आयात करते हैं और बहुत महंगे बेचते हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार रुद्राक्ष को उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये और लाखों लोगों को राहत देने के लिये कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) . (क) सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) सरकार को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(घ) 1978–79 वर्ष की आयात नीति में इस मद को प्रतिबंधित-सूची में शामिल किया गया है । जून, 1978 में, जी० सी० ए० से आयात के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को 5 लाख रु० का एक आयात लाइसेंस जारी किया गया है ।

Guidelines to Sikkim Government for Tourist infrastructure facilities

796. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given any guidelines to the Government of Sikkim for the coordination of development of the tourist infrastructure facilities and promotion of tourism; and

(b) if so, on what aspects and the schemes, if any suggested to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since trekking in the Himalayas is evincing great interest among tourists, both domestic and international, it has been suggested that trekking should be developed systematically in Sikkim.

Recovery of Gold Mohar from a Jaipur Bank Locker by Central Excise Department

797. SHRI S. G. MURUGIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gold Control Wing of the Central Excise Department recovered some gold 'MOHARS' from a Jaipur bank locker of a former police officer; and

(b) if so, what are the details and action taken thereon for the contravention of law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 18.10.1978, Officers of the Gold Control Wing of the Collectorate of Central Excise, Jaipur recovered and seized 27 Jhar Sahai Gold Mohar of erstwhile Jaipur State and one guinea, totally weighing 292.400 gms., valued at Rs. 23,600, from the locker of a Branch of the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur at Jaipur. The gold, which had been seized under section 66 of the Gold (Control) Act for alleged contravention of section 16 of that Act, is reported to belong to a retired Additional Superintendent of Police of the Rajasthan Police Service. The case is now under Departmental adjudication.

Verification by Income-tax Department regarding investment by Smt. Krishna Rani in M/s. HIMCO Laboratories Sonepat

798. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 969 on 21st July, 1978 regarding the assessment of wealth-tax and income-tax of Shri Ved Prakash and Shrimati Krishna Rani of M/s. HIMCO Laboratories, Sonepat (Haryana) and state:

(a) the details of verifications made by the Income-tax Department as to the source from which Smt. Krishna Rani had invested huge amounts in M/s. HIMCO Laboratories, Sonepat, from 1st April, 1973 to 31st March, 1977;

(b) the manner in which her wealth increased in the assessment year 1974-75 as compared to the previous year by Rs. 62,000/-;

(c) the value and details of the immovable properties held and acquired by her since 1968; and

(d) the source of finance explained by her for acquiring these properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). Complete information is not yet available from the field office. As and when the same is received, a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rural Areas of Karnataka

799. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the nationalised banks established in the rural areas in Karnataka during the last three years;

(b) the total number of banks at present operating in the urban and rural areas of Karnataka; and

(c) the total amount of deposits collected and loans sanctioned by the rural and urban banks in Karnataka during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Relevant data in respect of public sector banks are set out below:

Name of Bank	No of rural branches opened in Karnataka during			
	1975	1976	1977	1 1 78 to 30-9-78
State Bank of India Group .	11	13	23	13
Nationalised Banks .	26	9	35	3
Regional Rural Banks . . .	Nil	24	41	28
TOTAL . .	37	46	99	44

(b) The population classification of bank branches in Karnataka as on September 10, 1978 is set out below:

Name of Bank	No. of branches			
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urbrr & Metropolitan	Total
State Bank of India Group	206	162	140	508
Nationalised Banks . .	434	227	346	1007
Regional Rural Banks	91	4	7	102
Other Banks .	362	189	208	759
TOTAL . .	1093	582	701	2376

(c) Available data about distribution of deposits and advances of scheduled commercial banks during the last 3 years are given below:—

(Amt. Rs. in crores)

Population Group	As on the last Friday of December					
	1975		1976		1977	
	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances	Deposits	Advances
Rural	104	92	133	129	166	140
Others . . .	567	579	744	730	952	793

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ताओं के सोना बेचा जाना

800. **विजयकुमार मलहोत्रा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से सीध उपभोक्ताओं को सोना बेचने के लिये कोई योजना बनाने का है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार एक परिवार के पास सोने की अधिकतम सीमा को भी कम करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) तथा (ख) : फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

सरकार ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की है जो स्वर्ण नीति के सभी पहलुओं की समीक्षा करेगी और इस संबंध में सरकार को रिपोर्ट देगी । समिति इन सुझावों की जांच करेगी ।

विदेशी ऋण

801. **श्री एन्थू साहू :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न देशों का भारत पर कुल कितना ऋण है, और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार कितने मूलधन और कितने ब्याज का भुगतान किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1978 को, भारत का विदेशी बकाया ऋण, वर्तमान दरों के आधार पर 11661.33 करोड़ रुपये था ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मूलधन और ब्याज की जो रकम अदा की गई है उसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रु०)

	ब्याज	मूलधन	जोड़
1975–76	224	463	687
1976–77	248	501	755
1977–78	260	561	821

Trade between India and Pakistan

802. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade between India and Pakistan is carried on only through the canalising agencies and not by private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove imbalance in trade between the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Pending finalisation of a new trade Agreement for which the next round of talks shall take place in New Delhi, while on the Pakistan side trade shall be conducted only through Public Sector Agencies, on the Indian side it would be conducted through the Public and Private Sectors. Trade exchanges are being conducted, as hitherto in accordance with the respective Import and Export Policies of the two countries.

(c) Efforts are underway to identify more items of import from Pakistan to provide greater balance to the two way trade flows between the two countries.

Andhra Pradesh Government proposal for Development of Tourist Spots in the Country

803. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Andhra Pradesh Government for the development of tourist spots in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). For the development of places of tourist interest in a coordinated and integrated manner, all State Governments were requested to prepare a perspective plan of tourism development for their State. Such a perspective plan was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh with an outlay of Rs. 5.56 crores. The matter was further discussed recently in the Tourism Minister Conference held in New Delhi on 17.11-1978. In the meeting it was suggested that the development of the beach at Visakhapatnam and boat house facilities and water sports at Hussainsagar Lake may be taken up in the Central Sector. These suggestions will be considered keeping in view the guidelines already indicated to the State Governments for tourism development, along with other suggestions made at the Tourism Ministers Conference by various State Government representatives, and depending upon the funds being made available in the Central Sector for tourism developmet during the Five Year Plan 1978—83.

Excise Duty on Soft Drink Industry

804. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government are planning to take to encourage soft drink industry in the country in view of the avowed policy of prohibition decided upon by Government;

(b) what steps Government are taking to bring down the excise duty on soft drink industry as the soft drink during Summer is more of a necessity than a luxury; and

(c) what are the criteria adopted by Government to fix a high duty to an extent of 55 per cent *ad valorem* when the excise duty on alcoholic drinks like beer is much less?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Sir, action has been taken by the Government in the matter of allocation of resources to remove Bottled Soft Drinks from the negative list implying financial assistance to the industry from Public Financial Institutions.

(b) (i) There is a concessional rate of duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* on the first 50 lakh bottles not containing extracts of Cola (Kola) nuts cleared

by a manufacturer in a financial year;

(ii) Soft drinks upto a value of Rs. 5 lakhs of clearances by or on behalf of a manufacturer whose clearances in terms of value did not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs in the preceding financial year has fully been exempted from the payment of excise duty.

(c) Duty at the rate of 55 per cent *ad valorem* is leviable generally on aerated waters containing blended flavouring concentrates which are manufactured by very large companies and consumed by economically better off people.

Banks Lending through Cooperative Societies

805. SHRI M. V. CHANDERSHEKHARA MURTY :

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have expressed their concern over the slow progress made by banks towards increasing their lending through Cooperative Societies;

(b) if so, whether Government have also pointed out to the banks that the performance under the village development programme is also not satisfactory; and

(c) if so, what steps are being considered by Government to improve the working of the banks in the above programmes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to Village Adoption Scheme taken up by the commercial banks for integrated development of the village economy in all its aspects in a phased manner. The working of the Scheme remains under constant watch of the Reserve Bank of India. The following statement indicates the progress of the Scheme:—

	No. of Villages	No. of A/cs financed	Amount outsanding (Rs. crores)
Dec. 1976	45382	11,73,310	234·08
June 1977	49700	13,08,003	249·80
Dec. 1977	54918	15,23,022	297·21

(c) The Government of India has requested the State Government as well as the public sector banks to resolve the difficulties in the way of smooth flow of commercial banks' credit through primary Agricultural Credit Societies, especially inasmuch as it concerns the taking over of the overdues of the societies proposed to be ceded to the banks.

Overdrafts by States

806. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments are barred from 1st October, 1978 from running overdrafts with R.B.I. as per Central directive; and

(b) if so, what is the total amount drawn as overdraft by the States upto 30th September, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) A scheme for regulation of States' overdrafts has been brought into effective operation from 1st October, 1978. At the same time, the normal authorised ways and means limits available to the States from the Reserve Bank of India have been doubled to provide a larger margin to the States for temporary imbalances in the flow of receipts and

pace of expenditure. The scheme provides that, as soon as a State Government has availed of 75 per cent of the revised authorized normal ways and means limit, the Reserve Bank of India will caution the State Government and if, despite such a caution, the State Government's account is overdrawn, for more than 7 working days, the RBI will automatically suspend payments which will not be resumed until after the overdraft has been cleared.

(b) The overdrafts of the State Governments on the RBI reflect their daily cash position and vary in magnitude from day-to-day. Their quantum can, therefore, be indicated with reference to a particular date only. On the 30th September 1978, only two States viz. West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh were in overdraft on the Reserve Bank of India, to the extent of Rs. 1.15 crores and Rs. 2.25 crores respectively.

Clearing of Outstanding Overdrafts of States

807. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to clear of the outstanding overdrafts by States by Special loans; and

(b) if so, the total amount of special loan sanctioned and how much to each States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) It has been decided to extend to the State Governments special loans towards clearance of their actual deficits as on 31-3-1978.

(b) A statement showing the limits of special loans State-wise is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Limits of special medium term loans to States towards clearance of their deficits as on the 31st March, 1978—

	(Rs. crores)
1. Bihar	79·26
2. Kerala	14·77
3. Madhya Pradesh	65·60
4. Manipur	4·45
5. Nagaland	8·80
6. Orissa	12 98
7. Punjab	68 36
8. Rajasthan	14·89
9. Tripura	1 38
10. Uttar Pradesh	175·18
11. West Bengal	105·10
TOTAL	550·77

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर एक यात्री से अफीम की छड़ का पकड़ा जाना

808. **श्री राज नारायण** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आशय के समाचार की ओर गया है कि भारत-नेपाल सीमा के समीप नटवाना रेलवे स्टेशन पर शनिवार 21 अक्तूबर, को उतरे एक यात्री से एक अफीम की छड़ बरामद की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी गतिविधियां रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : : (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 21 अक्तूबर, 1978 को नौतनवा रेलवे स्टेशन पर अफीम की कोई छड़ नहीं पकड़ी गयी थी परन्तु सीमाशुल्क

विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा 20 अक्तूबर 1978 को नौतनवा में एक व्यक्ति से, जो यू० पी० राज्य परिवहन की बस में यात्रा कर रहा था, कोकेन हाइड्रोक्लोराइड की एक शीशी पकड़ी गयी थी, जिसका वजन लगभग 25 ग्राम था। पकड़ा गया मादक द्रव्य उत्तर प्रदेश के आबकारी प्राधिकारियों के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया था।

(ख) सम्बन्धित प्रवर्त्तन एजन्सियों को, नारकोटिक मादक द्रव्यों के अवैध व्यापार की सभी कोशिशों को नाकाम करने के लिये चौकस रखा जाता है। निवारक और आसूचना तंत्र का भी सुदृढ़ किया गया है।

आपात काल में फर्मों और कम्पनियों पर मारे गये आयकर के छापे

809. **श्री गोविन्द मुण्डा : क्या वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात काल में आयकर विभाग ने कुछ फर्मों और कम्पनियों पर छापे मारे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कम्पनियों और फर्मों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से प्रमुख के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) ऐसी कुल कम्पनियों और फर्मों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर छापे नहीं मारे गये थे और उनमें प्रमुख के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) उपरोक्त भाग (ग) में उल्लिखित कम्पनियों और फर्मों पर कोई कार्यवाही न करने और छापा न मारने के कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जुलाई, 1975 से मार्च, 1977 तक की अवधि में 5903 तलाशियां ली गई थीं। जिन व्यक्तियों के पास से वर्ष 1975–76 और 1976–77 के दौरान पांच लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य की परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी गई थीं उनके नाम सभा पटल पर रख गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी–2843/78]

(ग) और (घ). जिन कम्पनियों और फर्मों की तलाशियां नहीं ली गई उनके नाम या उनकी संख्या प्रस्तुत करना संभव नहीं है। आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 132 में निर्धारित शर्तों के पूरे होने पर ही निरीक्षण निदेशक अथवा आयकर आयुक्त द्वारा तलाशी लेने का अधिकार दिया जा सकता था। जब तक कि मामले के तथ्य इन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के संबंध में उचित आधार प्रस्तुत न करें तब तक आयकर प्राधिकारी धारा 132 के अधीन स्वयं में निहित शक्तियों का प्रयोग किसी भी दशा में नहीं कर सकते।

Flood Advance to Government Employees

810. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria being followed by his Ministry to grant flood Advance (refundable) to the Government employees;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the Flood Commission of the Centre recommended that the major flood prone areas are: Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal;

(c) if so, why employees belonging to each of the above States have not been granted such advances simultaneously so far and why only some States/UT have been allowed to draw such advance; and

(d) when the employees belonging to the above States will be granted

advances this year and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Under the provisions of General Financial Rules, 1963, Heads of Offices are competent to sanction grant of an advance equal to three months' pay or Rs. 500/-, whichever is less, recoverable in not more than twenty-four monthly instalments to non-gazetted Central Government employees, whose property, movable or immovable, has been substantially affected or damaged in an area declared as having been affected by a natural calamity by the Central Government. Such a declaration is made after obtaining information from the State Government concerned whether a particular area has been declared as having been affected by a natural calamity by them and also whether any advance has been sanctioned to the State Government employees. A general delegation has also been made empowering Heads of Offices to sanction this advance, without waiting for orders from the Central Government provided that the State Government have sanctioned such advance to their employees.

(b) The National Flood Commission has not made any such recommendation so far.

(c) and (d). The non-gazetted employees affected by recent floods in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal are eligible for flood advance whereas those affected by floods in Assam and Orissa have not been sanctioned flood advance so far. The list of areas affected by floods in Assam furnished by the State Government was not complete and there was no mention of any concession given to its own employees. Clarification has been sought from Government of Assam on these aspects. As regards Orissa, the information furnished did not indicate whether floods had occurred recently or in the earlier part of the year. Clarification on this point is being sought.

Fixation of Pay in Hotels Janpath, Lodi and Ranjit of I.T.D.C.

811. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1620 dated the 3rd March, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the individual cases as mentioned in answers of part (b) of the said Unstarred Question have been looked into and settled;

(b) if not, the reasons of delay;

(c) whether it is a fact that the management of Hotel Janpath enforces different standards of discretion in the matter of fixation of pay-scales of persons holding rank of R/R Grade I posts;

(d) whether again a large number of operational staff of the Hotel have represented against injustice to them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The concerned individuals have been informed of the decisions, wherever necessary.

(c) No, Sir. In all cases, pay has been fixed as per the normal rules.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Taxation Policy in Relation to Sugar Industry

812. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are reconsidering its taxation policy in relation to sugar industry with a view to relieve the sugar industry and the sugarcane growers from the dis-

astrous situation caused by the decontrol of sugar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Sir, consequent upon decontrol of sugar, Government have notified reduced effective rates of excise duty on sugar on and from 16-8-1978 as under:—

Vacuum Pan Sugar

11-1/2 per cent *ad valorem* basic excise duty, 6 per cent *ad valorem* additional excise duty and 5 per cent of the basic duty.

Khandsari sugar working under normal procedure

7½ per cent *ad valorem* basic excise duty, 2-1/2 per cent *ad valorem* additional excise duty plus 5 per cent of the basic duty.

Khandsari sugar working under special procedure

The weekly rates related to the size of centrifugal, have been reduced by 50 per cent in case of sulphur sugar and by 75 per cent in case of non-sulphur sugar. The reduced rates of duty on khandsari sugar is, operative till 31-12-1978 only.

There is no proposal before the Government at present to reconsider the taxation policy on sugar.

Report of Seventh Finance Commission

813. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a member of the Planning Commission had suggested immediate release of the report of the Seventh Finance Commission for Public discussion before the approval of the Cabinet and the President; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No such suggestion has been received by the Government. But Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) The Report of the Commission along with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations will soon be laid on the Tabe of the House, as required under Article 281 of the Constitution.

Dilution of Foreign Equity by Companies under FERA

814. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the process of dilution of equity to 40 per cent under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by foreign majority holding companies;

(b) whether any company has refused to reduce its equity to 40 per cent as required; and

(c) if so, the names of such companies and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) In terms of the guidelines laid down for the administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 foreign companies can retain foreign equity upto 74 per cent or 51 per cent or 40 per cent depending on the nature and character of their activities. The present stage of dilution of foreign equity is as follows:—

No. of companies to whom directives have been issued to dilute to	No. already diluted or schemes approved
	159
4	68

(b) No, Sir. FERA directives are statutory in nature and companies wishing to continue their activities in the country have to comply with these directives.

(c) Does not arise.

Temporary S. C. and S. T. Employees in Public Undertakings

815. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in each class who are till today temporary in services of public undertakings;

(b) the break-up of these temporary employees mentioned in (a) above as being temporary for (i) 3 years; (ii) 6 years; (iii) 10 years; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to make them permanent and prevent such recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The relevant information is being collected from the public undertakings and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Effect on Stainless Steel Industry due to lowering of Import Licences

816. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lowering of import replenishment licences for new materials used to produce stainless cutlery and utensils from 75 to 50 per cent has paralysed the stainless steel industry and also has affected exports;

(b) if so, how far this is true; and

(c) what steps are being considered by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The export of stainless steel cutlery and utensils during the current year (April-August 1978) is worth Rs. 1.27 crores as against Rs. 1.16 crores during the corresponding period of 1977 and hence no adverse effect on exports or industry is established.

(c) Does not arise.

Discussions held with Mr. Orville Freeman

817. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Orville Freeman, a big U.S. businessman had been having a free run of New Delhi during the month of September, October, 1978; and

(b) if so, whether any discussions were held with him by the Government of India and if so, the details and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Mr. Orville Freeman, who is the Co-chairman of the U.S. Section of the Indo-U.S. Joint Business Council (JBC), visited New Delhi in September, 1978 in connection with the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council. The JBC is a non-official body and the Government of India is not a party to its deliberations. During his visit to New Delhi, Mr. Freeman, along with other members of the JBC, had a meeting with certain officials of the Government of India. The discussions were of a general

nature and covered the economic situation in the country and the Government's policy regarding foreign investment. He also paid a courtesy call on the Prime Minister.

शाहदरा के लिये सुपर बाजार

818. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारित मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी सलाहकार समिति ने यमुना पार कालोनी, शाहदरा में एक नया सुपर बाजार खोलने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) क्या बिना सुपर बजार के इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र में नया सुपर बाजार खोलने के बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) :(क) सुपर बाजार में कोई सलाहकार समिति नहीं है। इसलिये सलाहकार समिति द्वारा शाहदरा कालोनी में एक नया सुपर बाजार खोलने का निर्णय करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) सुपर बाजार के प्रबंधकों का शाहदरा सहित दिल्ली के सभी भागों में शाखाएं खोलने की कोशिश है बशर्ते इसके लिए कोई उपयुक्त स्थान और सरकारी वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध हो ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Purchase of Boeing—747s For Air India

819. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided to purchase three Boeing 747s for Air India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Government have approved of Air-India proposal for the purchase of three Boeing 747s aircraft.

(b) The policy in regard to purchase of new aircraft is determined by Government keeping in view the programme of operation of air services by Air-India and Indian Airlines. The proposals for the purchase of aircraft received from the Corporation are examined in consultation with the Planning Commission and other appraisal agencies and approval of the Public Investment Board and of the Cabinet is obtained.

Development of Conjeevaram as Tourist Centre

820. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the historical and cultural attraction of Conjeevaram teeming with fine temples proclaiming our ancient heritage; and

(b) the plans and programmes of the Central Government to develop Conjeevaram in Tamil Nadu as an important tourist Centre?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A canteen-*cum*-rest house was constructed in Kanchipuram (Conjeevaram) which is now being run as a Travellers Lodge by the India Tourism Development Corporation. There is at present no proposal in the Central Sector to develop facilities at Kanchipuram as it attracts mainly domestic tourists, and its development would therefore be within the purview of the State Government.

Request of Hotel Federation for Relaxation of Rules on Prohibition

821. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether business of big hotels has been severely affected due to the newly imposed prohibition rules;

(b) if so, details of the new prohibition rules enforced; and

(c) whether the Hotel Federation have requested Government to relax the rules, and if so, reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No study has so far been made to assess the effects of prohibition on the business of big hotels. The Government of India have decided to introduce total prohibition in the country, in a period of 4 years, in phases. Necessary guidelines have been evolved to facilitate the introduction of prohibition. However, as prohibition is a State subject, its implementation is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(c) In a Resolution adopted at the 17th All India Hotel and Restaurant Association Convention held at Agra from September 21—24, 1978, the Hotel Federation has requested that it be consulted by Government when formulating policy on matters such as prohibition. The Resolution is being examined in the Department of Tourism.

Supply of Consumer Goods and foods Articles for Flood Victims of Northern India

822. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has taken special measures for supplying consumer goods and food articles urgently for the flood-victims of Northern India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI K. K. GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. All possible steps are being taken by the concerned Ministries to make available essential commodities including food articles, to flood affected States. Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation has not received any shortage reports, except in respect of cement, coal and soft coke from the States affected by recent floods.

(b). The details of foodgrains supplied to such States for free distribution in the affected areas as gratuitous relief, in addition to the foodgrains available to the affected population under the public Distribution System are given in the Statement-I.

Additional allocations of cement made to flood affected States are indicated at statement-II.

Additional allocation of 12,500 metric tonnes of kerosene was made to West Bengal. Similarly, 2,000 metric tonnes of kerosene was allotted to Bihar.

Statement —I

Allocations of Foodgrains for Free Distribution in Face of Current

(Figures in Tonnes)

State	Wheat	Rice	Others
Bihar	40,000		..
Haryana	2,500		
Himachal Pradesh	9,000	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	217		
Punjab	8,000		
Rajasthan	7,000		
Uttar Pradesh	50,000		
Delhi	2,000		..
West Bengal*	50,000	45,000	*500 imported Masur

Statement—II

Additional Allocations of Cement to Flood Affected States

(Figures in Tonnes)

Name of the State	Total quantity allotted	Total quantity of cement allotted during the quarter		
		July-September, 1978	October-December, 1978	January-March, 1979
1. Uttar Pradesh	1,50,000	—	90,000	60,000
2. Punjab	75,000	—	45,000	30,000
3. Haryana	1,00,000	—	60,000	40,000
4. Himachal Pradesh	20,000	—	12,000	8,000
5. West Bengal	1,00,000	—	60,000	40,000
6. Bihar	1,00,000	—	60,000	40,000
7. Assam	25,000	—	15,000	10,000
8. Rajasthan	20,000	10,000	10,000	—
9. Delhi	20,000	—	20,000	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	5,000	—	5,000	—
11. Orissa	5,000	—	5,000	—
12. Jammu & Kashmir	4,500	—	4,500	—

Impact of Raids on Stockists by Central Excise on Prices of Gold

823. SHR S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that raids on stockists by the Gold Cell of the Central Excise adversely affected the sentiment in the Bombay bullion market and sent the standard mint gold price tumbling down to rupees 910 for 10 grammes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that gold opened at Rs. 960 in the morning on 17th October, 1978 recording a run-away rise of Rs. 60 following the Reserve Bank's rejection of the bids in the gold auction and according to market circles there was no possibility of new supplies coming to the market; and

(c) if so, the efforts of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The accounts and stocks of gold of the prominent dealers at Bombay were checked by the Gold Control officers during the third week of October this year to ensure that no transactions have taken place outside the ambit of the Gold Control Act. These checks and scrutiny of accounts may have had a bearish effect on the market sentiment of gold. Price of standard gold which opened at Rs. 913 per 10 rammes on 16th October, closed at Rs. 810 per 10 grammes on 23rd October, 1978.

The price of gold in Bombay market opened at Rs. 960 per 10 grammes and the closing price of the day was 910 per 10 grammes. This sharp upswing in the Bombay price was the result of the steep rise in international price of gold. Speculative activities in the Bombay market in the backdrop of the international bullish trend and the pressure of the usual annual festival demand in India in the months of October/November, further contributed to this rise. All the bids in the 13th auction held on 12-10-78 were rejected as the bid price quoted were low considering the rapidly increasing prices of gold in India.

Domestic sale of gold, should if at all, have played a role in moderating the rise in the price of gold in India. Sale of the relatively small quantity of gold by Government cannot possibly have led to a rise in the domestic price of gold. The rise was the resulting steep rise in international price of gold and of the play of speculative forces in the country.

(c) In view of the bullish trend in the international gold market in the recent past and the unsettled nature of the domestic market and due to the play of speculative activities, the Government has suspended further auctions of gold on 26.10.78. A Committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of the Governor, R.B.I. to review the gold policy in all its aspects.

Simla on Air Map of India

824. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to put Simla on the air map of India in the near future;

(b) if so, by when air services will start for Simla; and

(c) what are the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KUSHIK): (a) No, Sir. However, Simla is a candidate centre for third level air services according

to the recommendations of a Committee, presently under the examination of Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Financial aid to State Governments for damage caused by floods

825. SHR HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government for giving financial aid to State Governments for damage caused by unprecedented floods; and

(b) what financial aid has so far been granted to the various State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The existing policy and arrangements for financing the expenditure necessitated by natural calamities are based on the recommendations of the 6th Finance Commission. According to these arrangements, the States are primarily responsible for provision of relief in case of natural calamities. For this purpose, the 6th Finance Commission has provided amounts by way of 'margin money' in their scheme of devolution of Central taxes, duties and grants-in-aid. If the expenditure necessitated by a natural calamity exceeds the margin money, Central assistance is given to the States in the form of advance Plan assistance which is to be utilised for accelerating the on-going Plan works or for undertaking new approved Plan works which fit in the Plan priorities. Such advance Plan assistance is adjustable within the overall allocation of the Central assistance for the Plan as a whole. The quantum of advance Plan assistance to be given to a State is determined on the basis of an on-the-spot assessment made by the Central study team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief. Under the existing policy and arrangements, expenditure of a non-Plan nature is not eligible for Central assistace.

(b) A statement showing the allocations of advance Plan assistance to various States made so far for relief of natural calamities is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Advance Plan assistance allocated to various States so far (22-11-78) for relief of natural calamities in the current financial year :—

States	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh . .	1145·00
2. Bihar .	1492·00
3. Haryana	1630·00
4. Himachal Pradesh	699·00
5. Jammu and Kashmir	26·35
6. Madhya Pradesh .	645·00
7. Manipur	66·35
8. Orissa .	192·00
9. Punjab	675·00
10. Rajasthan	958·00
11. Tamil Nadu	1440·00
12. Uttar Pradesh	6562·00
13. West Bengal .	8893·00

Rules regarding Marriage of Air Hostesses

826. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Govment have recently changed its rules regarding the air hostesses to marry with certain conditions; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MNISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). The existing service regulations for the flying crew provide that Air Hostesses shall retire from service on

attaining the age of 30 years or on marriage, whichever is earlier. The Boards of Air-India and Indian Airlines have recently decided to permit Air Hostesses to continue in service after marriage if the marriage takes place after four years of service. The Air Hostess will, however, be retired on first pregnancy or on attaining the retirement age, whichever is earlier. Government approval is required to the amendment of the service regulations to cover the above provision.

"Raw Deal for Policy Holders"

827. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to an article published in the *Times of India* on the 29th October, 1978 under the caption "RAW DEAL FOR POLICY HOLDERS"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The article is based on a note prepared by Prof. Manubhai Shah for and on behalf of the Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad. Government have asked the LIC to examine the note.

Sale of Gold to Actual Users/Consumers

828. SHRI ANANT DAVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to allow the sale of gold to actual users/consumers instead of selling to registered dealers only?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government at present. It may also be mentioned that the Government has appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India to review the gold policy in all its aspects and make appropriate recommendations to the Government.

Landing of Boeings at Jammu Airport

829. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any schemes to improve the Jammu airport so that Boeings can land there; and

(b) whether Government is aware of considerable hardship faced by the people of the State and tourists for the lack of facilities for bigger aircraft to land at Jammu?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK : (a) and (b). A scheme for extension and strengthening of the runway, widening the taxi-way and construction of new apron for regular Boeing operation is under consideration. In the meantime, in addition to the daily HS-748 service on the route Delhi-Jammu-Srinagar, an additional shuttle service on the sector Jammu-Srinagar-Jammu has been introduced with effect from 1-11-1978.

मध्य प्रदेश के ओरछा पर्यटक केन्द्र का विकास

830. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में मध्य प्रदेश के ओरछा का विकास करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) ओरछा के पहुंच मार्ग का विकास करने और पर्यटकों को परिवहन सुविधाएं

उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) खजुराहो होटल के निकट निर्मित किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित स्विमिंग पूल के अब तक न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इसका कब तक निर्माण किया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख): दिनांक 16 अप्रैल, 1978 को पर्यटन और नागर विमान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में बुलायी गयी बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि इस क्षेत्र की एक विस्तृत विकास योजना कार्यान्वियन के लिए तैयार की जाए । यह प्रस्ताव रखा गया कि प्रारम्भ में ओरछा का मास्टर प्लान (भूमि-प्रयोग प्लान) तैयार किया जाये । यह मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के नगर व ग्राम आयोजना संगठन द्वारा तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

अन्य विकासपरक गतिविधियों के लिए, राज्य सरकार ने ओरछा के एकीकृत विकास के लिए कलक्टर, टीकमगढ़ की अध्यक्षता में एक विशिष्ट क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण की स्थापना की है जो ओरछा में नागरिक और पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा ।

(ग) और (घ). जहां तक खजुराहो होटल के निकट स्विमिंग पूल के निर्माण का संबंध है, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने प्लान तैयार कर लिया है और प्राक्कलनों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है । यह आशा की जाती है कि स्कीम को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ।

Achievements of Gold Auctions

831. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aims of gold auctions have now been achieved; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). Sale of gold by auction was introduced by the Government on an experimental basis as an economic measure desgined to supplement other anti-smuggling measures. It was also intended incidentally to mitigate the expansionary impact of the budgetary deficit. Smuggling of gold has been curbed and an appreciable sum of money has been obtained from such quantity of gold as was sold. Gold sales have since been suspended pending a review of gold policy in all its aspects by a Committee which Government has set up.

भागलपुर से सिल्क, टसर का निर्यात

832. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भागलपुर क्षेत्र से प्रतिवर्ष कितने मूल्य के सिल्क, टसर आदि का विदेशों को निर्यात किया जाता है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी आय होती है ;

(ख) क्या इससे होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की आय को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसे उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कोई विशेष योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को पता है कि सिल्क टसर बनाने वाले असल मजदूरों एवं विदेशी कम्पनियों के बीच बिचौलिये भरे पड़े हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन बिचौलियों के शोषण को समाप्त करने के लिये भागलपुर में कोई निर्यात एम्पोरियम खोलने का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) क्षेत्रवार निर्यात आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) बिहार राज्य में टसर रेशम उत्पादन के विकास के सम्बन्ध में व्यापक कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड दोनों के द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) तथा (घ). अधिकांशत: निर्यातक, निर्यात के लिए सिद्धहस्त बुनकरों के जरिए टसर के वस्त्र तैयार करने की व्यवस्था करते हैं । फिलहाल, भागलपुर में कोई "निर्यात एम्पोरियम" खोलने का विचार नहीं है ।

Appointment of Commissioner of Income-tax for Rajkot Circle

833. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister had replied in Parliament that the post of Commissioner of Income-tax will be filled up immediately for Rajkot Circle;

(b) is it true that the post is vacant even today;

(c) whether Governrnment are aware that considerable inconvenience is caused to the tax-payers in Saurashtra in view of this delay; and

(d) what are the reasons for the delay in appointment of Commissioner of Income-tax at Rajkot in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) In the statement sent on 10-11-78 implementing the assurance given in connection with the Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 9318 for 5-5-1978, it was stated that the post of Commissioner of Income-tax Rajkot will be filled as early as possible.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Presently, the Commissioner of Income-tax, Gujarat-I, Ahmedabad holds additional charge of the post of Commissioner of Income-tax Rajkot. He camps at Rajkot and other places in the charge for disposal of cases of that charge so as to avoid inconvenience to the assessees.

(d) The post of Commissioner of Income-tax, Rajkot was filled in by posting an officer on 7th July, 1978. On sideration of the representation made by that officer, his posting at Rajkot was cancelled and he was posted at Ahmedabad in August, 1978. Due to the shortage of officers, it has not been possible to post another officer as Commissioner of Income-tax, Rajkot. However, steps are being taken to fill the post as early as possible.

Remunerative Price for Natural Rubber

834. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have realised that the unnecessary import of 15,000 M.T. of natural rubber has depressed the price of natural rubber to-day (24-10-1978) below economic remuneration levels; and

(b) what is the delay in fixing an incentive based on minimum remunerative price for the small rubber grower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) and (b). Considering the acute shortage of natural rubber in the country and the spiralling prices of the commodity since the middle of April, the Government, on careful consideration, imported about 15,000

tonnes of netural rubber. At the time of the arrival of the Imported rubber, the indigenous prices were of the order of Rs. 1200/- a quintal. With the increased tempo of tapping since October, local prices of rubber showed a decline. It was Rs. 775 a quintal on 24 October and is now ruling around Rs. 900/- a quintal.

It is proposed to convene a meeting of representatives of the various interests including the representatives of the Governments of the rubber producing States to discuss the various connected issues, including a reasonable price range for rubber.

Excise Duty on Tea

835. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revision of the differential excise duty on tea is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) My Ministry does not at present have any proposal for the revision of the differential excise duty on tea.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A review of the existing levy has been undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce. If as a result of this review any proposals for revision emerge, they will be duly considered.

Upward Trend in Price of Gold

836. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:
SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:
SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold prices have maintained an upward trend since gold auctions began in May, 1978;

(b) what are the factors responsible for current buoyancy in gold prices in the domestic markets;

(c) whether the Government propose to review its policy of gold auctions, as it has failed to dampen the domestic price of gold and discourage smuggling;

(d) what steps the Government contemplates to stop speculation in gold by the traders; and

(e) total quantity of gold sold in auctions, held so far, and the total revenue realisation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Since the commencement of gold auctions in May, 1978 the domestic price of gold remained more or less stable round about the level of Rs. 680 per 10 grammes at Bombay upto the month of July. A rapaid rising trend in the international price of gold was observed from 28th July and this trend was reflected in the domestic price of gold also from 9th August. Upto the end of 26th September, the prices remained at the level around Rs. 765 for 10 grammes and afterwards it started rising much more rapidly till the peak was reached at Rs. 960 per 10 grammes in Bombay on 17th October, 1978.

(b) The recent rise in the domestic price of gold would appear to be due to the sharp increase in international

prices of gold and also the result of the play of speculative forces.

(c) and (d). The primary objective of the Government's gold sales policy was to supplement Government's other efforts in countering smuggling. It was felt that by making some quantity of gold available through legal channels we can reduce the margin between domestic and international prices and thereby weaken the incentive for smuggling. It was also felt that receipts from the sale of gold would incidentaliy have a mitigating effect on the expansionary impact of the budgetary deficit. These objectives have been met. At no time, the Government visualised that through the sale of limited quantities of gold from its stocks, the domestic price of gold could be brought down.

In view of the bullish trend in international gold market in the recent past and the consequent increase of speculative tendencies in the domestic market, the Government directed the Reserve Bank of India on 26-10-1978 to suspend further auctions of gold from the Government stock. The Government has also appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India to review the gold policy in all its aspect and to make suitable recommendations. The Government is awaiting the Report of the Committee.

(e) The total quantity of gold sold in all auctions held so far is 12.959 tonnes which fetched a revenue of Rs. 86.69 crores.

Export of Sugar by S.T.C.

837. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:
SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation have lost about 2-3 crores in the export of sugar under the International Sugar Agreement in 1977-78 as reported in the *Blitz* (English) news weekly dated the 16th September, 1978;

(b) if so, furnish details thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAG): (a) to (c). The loss on account of export of sugar by STC during the financial year 1977-78 was Rs. 1 85 crores. In the issue of 'Blitz' dated the 16th September '78, the point made is that if STC had procured sugar for export from mills in Maharashtra, the cost would have been less, as the levy sugar price in Maharashtra, was lower than in other States. The International Sugar Agreement signed in 1977-78 provides for quota of sugar export in the calendar year 1978. There will be a loss on STC's export of sugar in the current year. A budget provision of Rs. 30 crores exists for subsidising the export of sugar. The extent of loss would be known at the end of the year, after the exports have taken place. The price of levy sugar was fixed region-wise and, within the same region, the price of levy sugar from different mills was the same. Allocations of levy sugar were made keeping in view considerations of quality, the demand for domestic consumption from various regions and the surplus available in different regions. For export, the maximum possible quantiy of levy sugar was allocated. Bulk of the levy sugar allocation was made from factories in low levy price zones, also taking into account their proximity to the ports. With these considerations, levy sugar was allocated for export to the STC from factories in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh.

सोने का आयात

838. **श्री राम सेवक हजारी** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सोने की नीलामी जारी रखने के लिये सोने का आयात करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके उद्देश्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क), (ख) तथा (ग). फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया गया है, जो स्वर्ण नीति के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करेगी और समुचित सिफारिशें पेश करेगी । यह सुझाव समिति को भेज दिया जायेगा ।

आर्थिक विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक सहायता

839. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व बैंक ने हाल में भारत को उसके आर्थिक विकास के लिये कितनी धनराशि दी है ;

(ख) इसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक और कृषि विकास के लिये कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस राशि में से अतिरिक्त धनराशि की मांग की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) वर्ष 1977–78 के दौरान विश्व बैंक के साथ कुल 875.31 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे । चालू वित्त वर्ष में विश्व बैंक समूह से मिलने वाली सहायता के 1033.75 करोड़ रुपए तक बढ़ जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ख) विदेशों से मिलने वाले सभी साधन जिसमें विश्व बैंक से मिलने वाली राशि भी शामिल है, साधनों के केन्द्रीय पूल के अन्तर्गत आ जाते हैं । राज्यों के क्षेत्र में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से चलने वाली परियोजनाएं अनिवार्य रूप से राज्य की वार्षिक योजना का अंग होती हैं । इसके अलावा कुछ और परियोजनाएं भी केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में शुरू की जाती हैं । ऐसी परियोजनाओं से होने वाला लाभ किसी विशेष राज्य तक सीमित नहीं होता । इस श्रेणी में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण और सिंगरौली सुपर तापीय बिजली घर जैसी परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं जिनका उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक और कृषि विकास में बहुत बड़ा योगदान होगा । विश्व बैंक की सहायता से भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण तथा निवेश निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक तथा कृषि पुनर्वित्त तथा विकास निगम जैसे अभिकरणों के माध्यम से उपलब्ध ऋणों से कई राज्यों को लाभ पहुंचेगा ।

साठ करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली उत्तर प्रदेश जलपूर्ति और मल-निकासी परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक समूह से मिलने वाली सहायता में से धन दिया जा रहा है । राष्ट्रीय बीज परियोजना के लिए भी, जो देश में 5 राज्यों में चलाई जा रही हैं, बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त हो रही है और इससे जिन 5 राज्यों को लाभ पहुंचेगा उनमें उत्तर प्रदेश एक है । इसी प्रकार राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान परियोजना भी बैंक की सहायता से शुरू की गई है और इस परियोजना से लाभ पाने वाले राज्यों में से एक राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश होगा ।

इस समय भण्डारण परियोजना के लिए 24.81 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है । इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम के शीर्षस्थ अभिकरण के माध्यम से गोदामों, कर्मचारियों के क्वाटरों आदि के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है । इस ऋण के अन्तर्गत लाभ पाने वाले तीन राज्यों में से एक उत्तर प्रदेश होगा ।

बैंक इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश सामाजिक वन पालन परियोजना का भी मूल्यांक कर रहा है, जिस पर 45 करोड़ रुपए की लागत का अनुमान है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सार्वजनिक नलकूप परियोजना का भी बैंक द्वारा पूर्व-मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी, हां । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने विश्व बैंक से निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता का प्रस्ताव रखा है :

1. पसरीचा तापीय बिजली घर
2. टांडा तापीय बिजली घर
3. अंपारा तापीय बिजली घर
4. लखवार व्यासी बहुउद्देशीय योजना
5. टिहरी बांध बहुउद्देशीय योजना
6. खारू टनल पन बिजली योजना
7. विष्णु प्रयाग पन बिजली योजना
8. मनेरी भाली पन बिजली योजना दूसरा दौर
9. पाला मनेरी पन बिजली योजना
10. कोटेश्वर बांध पन बिजली योजना
11. 400 कि० वा० पारेषण के लिए परियोजना
12. माध्यमिक पारेषण योजना
13. विभिन्न जल विभाजक क्षेत्रों में भूमि और जल संरक्षण
14. चंबल नदी के विभिन्न जल विभाजक क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत क्षेत्रीय विकास कार्यक्रम
15. उत्तर प्रदेश की पहाड़ियों में बागवानी का विकास
16. बागवानी का विकास (मैदान)
17. टान्स घाटी में लट्ठे बनाने, वनरोपण और सड़कें बनाने की योजना
18. आर्थिक और औद्योगिक महत्व के मसाले उगाने की योजना
19. ग्रामीण वन रोपण परियोजना
20. पूर्वी यमुना नहर की सरणियों पर प्लस्तर लगाने की योजना
21. जल निकासी सुधार योजना
22. नदी सुधार योजना
23. मछली चारा उत्पादन और वितरण परियोजना
24. गहन कृषि
25. कृषि मंडियों का विकास
26. शारदा सहायक कमान क्षेत्र विकास
27. उत्तर प्रदेश टूल रूम प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
28. रामगंगा कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना
29. एकीकृत शहरी विकास, कानपुर
30. एकीकृत शहरी विकास, लखनऊ
31. एकीकृत शहरी विकास, इलाहाबाद
32. एकीकृत शहरी विकास, वाराणसी

33. एकीकृत शहरी विकास, आगरा

34. ऊंचाहार तापीय बिजली परियोजना

35. गैस टर्बाइन परियोजना, मुरादनगर।

Defaulting Exporters

840. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to statement containing names of the exporters who surrendered quotas during 1978 laid in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1957 on 28th July, 1978 and state:

(a) the names of Directors, Partners and proprietors of such firms;

(b) whether any person connected with an exporter is promoted a Member of Executive Committee of Apparel Export Promotion Council;

(c) whether any person connected with exporters is a Member of committee of administration of Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council or is on licencing or Advisory Committees of these two councils;

(d) quantities surrendered by each exporter mentioned in list against individual allotments and not total surrenders by that exporter against total allotment;

(e) allotments made to each exporter under various schemes since 1st March, 1978 to date; and

(f) whether any defaulting exporters have been penalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARFIF BEG): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Recommendations of Chokshi Committee regarding Enactment of Single Integrated Code to cover Direct Taxes

841. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chokshi Committee on Direct Taxes has recommended enactment of a single, integrated code to cover the administration and management of the direct taxes; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee) have recommended in their Final Report that a consolidated code should be enacted laying down uniform procedures for the management and administration of the four direct taxes, namely, income tax wealth-tax, gift-tax and surtax on company profits but estate duty legislation should continue to remain separate as a self-contained statute.

(b) The recommendations made by the Committee in the Final Report, including the aforesaid recommendation, will be duly considered by the Government.

सहकारिता के ढांचे में एकरुपता लाने के लिए कानून

842. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश भर मे सहकारिता के ढांचे में एकरूपता लाने के लिये सरकार का कोई कानून बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सहकारिता राज्य विषय है । तदनुसार, प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार ने स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपना सहकारी कानून बनाया है । तथापि, भारत सरकार ने एक ऐसे साधारण विधानीय अध्युपाय की सिफारिश करने के लिए वर्ष 1956 में एक सहकारी कानून समिति नियुक्त की जो आम तौर पर सम्पूर्ण देश के अनुकूल हो, ताकि सहकारी आंदोलन का समन्वित विकास किया जा सके । इस समिति ने एक आदर्श सहकारी समिति विधेयक, आदर्श सहकारी समिति नियम और कुछ किस्मों की सहकारी समितियों के लिए आदर्श उपविधियों का एक सेट तैयार किया है । लगभग सभी राज्यों के वर्तमान सहकारी कानून इस समिति द्वारा सुझाये गये विधेयक के नमूने पर आधारित हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों को राज्यों के सहकारी कानूनों से उन उपबंधों को हटाने के लिए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त जारी किए हैं जो इस आंदोलन के विकास में बाधक हों । इस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों के साथ सहकारी कानून समिति की सिफारिशें आज भी सहकारी विधान के लिए एक आदर्श ढांचा है ।

Continuing trend of decelaration in Exports

843. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to reverse the continuing trend of decelaration in exports during the current year;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the long term constraints to expansion of Indian exports have also been identified; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to overcome them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2844/78].

स्वर्णकारों में बेरोजगारी

844. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा सोने की बिक्री किए जाने के बाद बाजारों में इसका मूल्य 200 रुपये से 300 रुपए प्रति तोला तक बढ़ गया है और क्या छोटे स्वर्णकारों को बाजार में सोने के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण बेरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) तथा (ख). देश में सोने के भाव में वृद्धि से सरकार के सोना बेचने का कोई संबंध नहीं है । पिछले दिनों देश में सोने की कीमतों में हुई वृद्धि, सोने के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भावों मे हुई वृद्धि तथा सट्टेबाजी की गतिविधियों के कारण हुई जान पड़ती हैं । नीलामियों द्वारा बेचे गए सोने के आगे निपटान के संबंध में किए गए सर्वेक्षण से पता चलता है कि उक्त सोने में से अधिकांश सोने को प्रमाणित स्वर्णकारों के जरिये आभूषणों में परिवर्तित करवा दिया गया है ।

आभूषणों के व्यापार में कुछ बढ़ोतरी देखने में आयी है । अतः यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि सरकार द्वारा बेचे गए सोने की वजह से स्वर्णकारों के रोजगार के अवसरों पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है । जवाहरात के निर्यात के बदले में सोने की सम्पूर्ति की योजना के कार्यान्वयन मे तेजी आने पर भी स्वर्णकारों के रोजगार के अवसरों में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ।

जनसाधारण को उचित मूल्यों पर उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की सप्लाई

845. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता संरक्षण परिषद ने कितने धन का सामान खरीद कर वितरण किया है; और

(ख) जनसाधारण को सस्ती दर पर सामान उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य की योजनाएं क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (क) सरकार को 'राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता संरक्षण परिषद' नाम की किसी परिषद की जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा किये गये अनेक उपायों के फलस्वरूप, मुद्रास्फति के रुख को रोकना तथा कई क्षेत्रों में मूल्यों को कम करना संभव हुआ है । देश भर में, कमी की अवधियों में भी, गेहूं, चावल, खाने योग्य तेल, वनस्पति, चीनी, चाय आदि जैसी आवयक वस्तुयें पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं। देश में दालों और खाने के तेलों के उत्पादन की अनुपूर्ति करने तथा उनकी उपलब्धयता में सुधार लाने के लिए इनका आयात करने की अनुमति दे दी जा रही है ।

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित योजना की मुख्य मुख्य बातें सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई हैं । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी—2845/78) इस पर राज्य सरकारों से और विचार विमर्श किया जायेगा, ताकि इसका प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ।

Import of Edible Oil

846. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms that have been permitted to import edible oil under OGL and the quantity of oil imported by them in 1977 and 1978; and

(b) whether Government have received complaints to the effect that these importers have been disposing of their stocks out of country whenever it has been profitable for them to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Under the Import Policy for 1978-79, import of certain specified edible oils has been allowed under OGL' For such items, the individual firms are not required to take import licences or permission to import. Before OGL, imports could be made against licences issued and particulars of the import licences are published in the weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences & Industrial Licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Copies of these Bulletins are supplied to Parliament Library. Statistics of actual imports are not maintained party-wise.

(b) Yes, Sir. The complaints were investigated by the Central Bureau of

Investigation and the Directorate of Enforcement; and no offence under the Imports & Exports (Control) Act or under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act could be established in cases where investigations have been completed.

मूंगफली के मूल्यों में गिरावट

847. **श्री मीठा लाल पटेल :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वनस्पति उद्योगों को आयातित वनस्पति तेल की सप्लाई के परिणामस्वरूप देश में अधिकांश मूंगफली तेल मिलें बन्द हो गई हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप मूंगफली के भावों में भारी गिरावट आई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस नीति के कारण किसान मूंगफली पैदा करने के इच्छुक नहीं हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार वनस्पति उद्योगों द्वारा मूंगफली तेल खरीदे जाने तथा मूंगफली का रिफाइन्ड तेल तैयार करने की तत्काल व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे किसानों को मूंगफली का उचित मूल्य मिल सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) व (घ) सरकार की नीति यह है कि विभिन्न वर्गों के उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा देश में उत्पादित मूंगफली के तेल की सीधी खपत को प्रोत्साहित किया जाये । जहां तक देश में उत्पादित मूंगफली के तेल के परिष्करण का संबंध है, इस बारे में पहले लगाया गया प्रतिबन्ध उठा लिया गया है । इसके अलावा इस दृष्टि से कि किसानों को मूंगफली के उचित दाम मिल सकें । सरकार ने मूल्य समर्थन नीति के अन्तर्गत मूंगफली/मूंगफली के तेल को खुले बजार से तथा सीधे किसानों से खरीद कर इनका सुरक्षित भण्डार बनाने की नीति अपनाई है ।

Discussions with State Governments Regarding abolition of Sales Tax

848. SHRI SHIV SAMPAT RAM:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:
SHRI A. R. EADHINARAYAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the promise made to the people in the Janata election menifesto to abolish Sales Tax;

(b) if so, the number of times the issue was discussed with the State Governments and the number of times the State Governments were written on the subject;

(c) the replies given to the Centre in writing by each State Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government are also aware of the great dissatisfaction among the people for the Government not taking steps to abolish the Sales tax; and

(e) what measures are proposed to be adopted to abolish the Sales Tax?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) With regard to sales tax the election manifesto of the Janata Party stated that the operation of sales tax has led to malpractices and harassment and the Party considers it desirable to replace sales tax with appropriate excise duties coupled with a formula which would ensure

that the States derive steadily increasing shares from the total collection thus maintaining the element of elasticity that is today being provided by sales tax.

(b) to (e). Since sales tax is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution, the abolition of sales tax and its replacement by Central Excise Duty can be achieved only with the consent of the State Governments. The proposal therefore has been discussed with the State Governments. Except Delhi Administration, which is a Union Territory, none of the State Governments has shown willingness to accept the proposal so far. This is a matter which has to be pursued with the States with patience and perseverance.

Quantum of Gold Sold through Auctions by Reserve Bank of India

849. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:
SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of gold sold in the 12 auctions by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) the value of money received;

(c) what has been the ruling market price of gold after such auction held so far; and

(d) the quantum and value of gold possessed by the Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). A total quantity of Rs. 12.959 tonnes of gold has been sold by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Government in 12 auctions held so far. The total value of sale proceeds is Rs. 86.69 crores.

(c) The average market price of gold at Bombay 14 days subsequent to each auction is given below:—

Auction No.	Date of auction	Average Bombay price during the 14 days subsequent to the auction
		(Rs per 10 gms.)
1	3-5-78	698
2	16-5-78	688
3	31-5-78	693
4	14-6-78	680
5	28-6-78	678
6.	12-7-78	684
7	26-7-78	695
8.	No bids accepted	
9	17-8-78	756
10	30-8-78	764
11	13-9-78	764
12	27-9-78	795
13	No bids accepted	
14	23-10-78	841

(d) The stock of gold held with the Reserve Bank of India as statutory reserves is valued at Rs. 214.22 crores at the I. M. F. rate of Rs. 84.39 per 10 grammes. This gold is not available for sale. In terms of quantity this would be about 245 tonnes approximately.

The stocks of gold with the Government from which the auction sales have been made was about 77.0 tonnes as on 30-9-78. At the current market price of Rs. 830 per 10 grammes, this would be valued at Rs. 636.36 crores.

दालों का आयात

850. **श्री राघवजी :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1978–79 में देशवार किन-किन तथा कितनी दालों का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) उनकी वसूली तथा बिक्री मूल्य क्या हैं तथा उसकी वसूली और वितरण किस एजेंसी द्वारा किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या दालों के आयात का विलम्ब शुल्क का भुगतान करना पड़ा था और यदि हां, तो कितना ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल): (क) पहली अप्रैल 1978 से दालों का आयात खुले आम लाइसेंस (ओ० जी० एल०) के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है और इस प्रकार कोई भी व्यक्ति दालों का आयात कर सकता है । निजी व्यापारियों द्वारा किये गये आयात की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । तथापि, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लि० (नेफड), जिसका चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 57,000 मीटरी टन साधुत मसूर का आयात करने का कार्यक्रम है, ने अभी तक लगभग 6,000 मीटरी टन मसूर का आयात किया है ।

(ख) निजी व्यापारियों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । नेफड सहकारी समितियों तथा राज्यों के नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों आदि को 255/– रु० प्रति क्विंटल ग्रोस एक्स गोडाउन नेफड, बम्बई के हिसाब से आयातित मसूर की आपूर्ति कर रहा है । नेफड के क्रय मूल्य बताना लोक हित में नहीं है, क्योंकि इससे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में भाव बढ़ सकते हैं ।

(ग) निजी व्यापारियों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । तथापि, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लि०, (नेफड) ने अब तक आयात की दालों पर कोई विलम्ब शुल्क नहीं दिया है ।

Complimentary Tickets issued by Air India to Officials of Bank of India

851. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complimentary tickets were issued from Air India in 1978 to the Officials of the Bank of India to travel abroad; if so, what were the criteria for issuing such tickets and who were given such tickets and whether there was any time limit to utilise such tickets and these tickets were used in the said time limit; and

(b) if not, whether any penal action or inquiry will be conducted in the complimentary ticket issuance programme for the year 1978; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Plan Capital Gap of States

852. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Seventh Finance Commission have made an assessment of the non-plan capital gap of the States on a uniform and comparable basis for the five years ending 1983-84, the years when the Sixth Plan is due to terminate; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its main recommendations and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Plan, however, pertains to the period 1978-79 to 1982-83.

(b) The Report of the Commission, along with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations of the Commission, will soon be laid on the Table of the House, as required under Article 281 of the Constitution.

Violation of FERA by big Business Houses

853. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the big business houses in the country have been committing violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;

(b) if so, number of such cases detected by the Government during the last three years and the names of such big business houses; and

(c) whether prosecutions have been launched against them under Section 22 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). The information in respect of undertakings as per list of undertakings registered under Section 26 of M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 (as on 30-6-1978), as compiled by Department of Company Affairs, is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Public Distribution Centres

854. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start public distribution centres in the country;

(b) if so, the number of centres opened this year; and

(c) whether they are being given to unemployed educated youth under self employment scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Fair price shops for distribution of essential commodities are already functioning in all parts of the country.

(b) According to the information available, at present, the total number of fair price shops in the country increased by 3,779 during this year.

(c) The policy and procedure for allotment of fair price shops is decided by the State Governments in accordance with priorities and criteria fixed by them which varies from one State to the other.

Recommendations by Seventh Finance Commission

855. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI S. S. GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Finance Commission has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, recommendations made by the Commission in its reports; and

(c) what is Government's reaction to those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Seventh Finance Commission submitted its report on the 28th October 1978.

(b) and (c). The Report of the Commission, along with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations of the Commission, will soon be laid on the Table of the House, as required under Article 281 of the Constitution.

Action against Erring Garment Exporters

856. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action against the erring garment exporters, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that these exporters are being allowed to bid for additional quotas for exports of U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Show-cause notices were issued to a number of garment exporters who had surrendered quotas during the current year after getting allocation against ready goods category. The Textile Commissioner had been asked to examine the explanations given by such exporters in reply to show-cause notices with a view to taking appropriate action. The report of the Textile Commissioner has been received. Available quotas for all destinations are made available to exporters subject to their eligibility according to the quota policy.

Non-Payment of Instalments to Financial Institutions by Sugar Factories

857. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several sugar factories which have been commissioned from 1975 onward could not pay the instalments to the financial institutions from whom they have borrowed; and

(b) if so, the names of the said sugar factories, steps taken for realisation of the loans and the reasons for the said losses?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The names of sugar factories commissioned from 1975 onwards which could not pay the instalments and/or interest to financial institutions are given in the attached statement.

Heavy accumulation sugar stocks, cash losses due to fall in sugar prices following decontrol of sugra etc. are the main reasons accounting for default in these cases.

The institutions have been pressing the assisted concerns to clear the overdues. With regard to units in co-operative and State sectors, where loans have been guaranteed by the State Govt., the assistance of the State Government has been sought for early clearance of the amounts in default. In deserving cases the institutions consider the rescheduling of loan or deferment of payment of interest.

Statement

1. Belganga SSK Ltd.
2. Shree Dudhganga Vedganga SSK Ltd.
3. Ambajogai SSK Ltd.
4. Daulat Shetkari SSK Ltd.
5. Vasant SSK Ltd., Rasoda.
6. Nasik SSK Ltd.
7. Karmaveer Kakasaheb Wagh SSK Ltd.
8. Jai Bhavani SSK Ltd.
9. Pravara SSK Ltd.
10. Marathwada SSK Ltd.

11. Vinayak SSK Ltd.
12. Kadwa SSK Ltd.
13. Kannad SSK Ltd.
14. Bhadra SSK Ltd.
15. Raibag SSK Niyamit.
16. Mahadeshwara SSK Ltd.
17. Tungbhadra Sugar Works Ltd.
18. Cuddapah Co-op. Sugars Ltd.
19. Palakol Co-op. Agrl. & Indl. Society Ltd.
20 Sri Vanateswara Co-op. Sugar Factory Ltd.
21. Tirupattur Co-op. Sugars Ltd.
22. Vellore Co-op. Sugar Mills, Ltd.
23. Kisan Sahakari Chini Mills, Anupshahr.
24. Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Azamgarh.
25. Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Harduaganj.
26. Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Budaun.
27. Bisalpur Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd.
28. Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Rasra.
29. Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Nadehi.
30. Chatta Sugar Co. Ltd.
31. Sonepat Co-op. Sugar Mills Ltd.
32. Karnal Co-op. Sugar Mills Ltd., Karnal, Haryana.
33. Gangavati Sugars Ltd.
34. Sri Vijayarama Gajapathi Co-op. Sugar Factory Ltd.
35. West Godavari Co-op. Sugars Ltd.
36. Aruna Sugars Ltd.
37. Amreli SKUM Ltd. Amreli, Gujarat.
38. Sanjivani SSK, Goa.
39. Sri Sheerama Sakkare Karkhane Ltd.
40. Chandpur Sugar, Company Ltd.
41. Devangere Sugar Co. Ltd.
42. Nagaland Sugar Mills Ltd.
43. Cachar Sugar Mills Ltd.
44. Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation Ltd.
45. Deccan Sugars.
46. Etikoppaka Cooperative.

Promotion of Tourism in North East India

858. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to promote tourism in North East India on a larger scale comparative to that in the North West region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The Department of Tourism promotes places/centres of tourist interest in India on the basis of their appeal to the tourist, the tourism infrastructure available there, their accessibility etc. Within this framework every effort is made to publicise as many tourist centres/attractions in India as is feasible depending upon the availability of funds.

Investment by Indian Firms in Existing Marketing and Distribution Organisations Abroad

859. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have announced its new policy to allow Indian firms to invest in the existing marketing and distribution organisations abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the modified Guidelines announced by Government, proposals for not only industrial joint veutures but also joint ventures in the field of consultancy, trading, wholesale and retail marketing, exploration of minerals and service ventures like hotels, restaurants, etc., will be entertained. A copy of the Guidelines is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library* See No. LT—2846/78]

News-item Captioned "Tea Crop Loss to be Assessed"

860. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item Captioned "Tea Crop loss to be assessed" in the "Economic Times" New Delhi Edition dated 25th October, 1978 and indicate the loss of tea crop due to recent floods; and

(b) what measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure that the tea industry is able to increase production so that this commodity becomes available to the domestic consumers at a reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Government are aware of the press report referred to. While there was no loss of tea crop due to recent floods in North India, about one lakh tea chests containing nearly 5 m. kgs. of tea were reportedly damaged due to rains and waterlogging in warehouses in Calcutta in September, 1978.

(b) it is the endeavour of Government to ensure that adequate quantity of tea is available for domestic consumption at reasonable prices.

In order to augment the production of tea, the Government is providing financial assistance through Tea Board to tea planters in the form of loans and subsidy under various development schemes.

Under the Five Year Plan 1978—83, it is envisaged that tea production will increase by 25 to 30 m. kgs per annum.

Exemption of Income from Irrigation Water

861. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 993 on 21st July, 1978 regarding exemption of income from irrigation water and state:

(a) whether the Government have collected the required information; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के बाढ़ से प्रभावित कर्मचारियों को सहायता दिया जाना

862. **श्री सरत कार :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष के दौरान बाढ़ और भारी वर्षा से प्रभावित डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को कुछ सहायता दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को अभी तक कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है ;

(ग) उन विभागों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको यह सहायता उपलब्ध कराई गई है;

(घ) बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को तत्काल सहायता देने के लिए सरकार की भावी योजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) पिछले वर्ष, डाक व तार विभाग ने अपने अधीन शक्तियों के अन्तर्गत, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु और बिहार राज्यों तथा पांडिचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में बाढ़ों द्वारा भावित डाक व तार विभाग के अराजपत्रित प्रकर्मचारियों को, अग्रिम के रूप में एक महीने के वेतन के बराबर राशि मंजूर की थी ।

(ख) और (ग). पिछले वर्ष, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, असम राज्यों तथा पांडिचेरी और लक्षद्वीप के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ों, वर्षा और चक्रवातों से प्रभावित सभी विभागों के अराजपत्रित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अग्रिम के रूप में तीन महीने का वेतन अथवा 500/– रुपए की राशि, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, मंजूर की गई थी ।

(घ) नियमों में पहले ही, सभी अराजपत्रित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जिनकी चल अथवा अचल संपत्ति, सरकार द्वारा प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से प्रभावित घोषित किए गए क्षेत्र में, अत्याधिक प्रभावित अथवा क्षतिग्रस्त हुई हो, अग्रिम के रूप में तीन महीने के वेतन के बराबर राशि अथवा 500/- रुपए, इनमें से जो भी कम है, मंजूरी देने की व्यवस्था है। कार्यालयों के अध्यक्षों को, अपने आप, वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा की जाने वाली सामान्य घोषणा की प्रतीक्षा किए बिना, ऐसी अग्रिम मंजूर करने का अधिकार दिया गया है, जहां संबंधित राज्य सरकार ने प्राकृतिक प्रकोप से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में अपने कर्मचारियों को इसी प्रकार की रियायत मंजूर की हुई हो ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Loss suffered by Commercial Banks

863. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether commercial banks have suffered loss during the last one year;

(b) if so, how much of this loss occurred to (i) the nationalised banks; and (ii) the non-nationalised commercial banks; and

(c) the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The fourteen nationalised banks, the State Bank of India and its seven associate banks did not incur any loss during the year ended 31st December, 1977 However, 21 of the total of 48 Regional Rural Banks set up under the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 incurred losses totalling to Rs. 36.68 lakhs (approx.).

Of the Private Sector Commercial Banks only 3 incurred losses totalling to Rs. 34.25 lakhs during the year 1977.

(c) As regards losses incurred by Regional Rural Banks are concerned, most of these banks being newly established, have to incur higher organisational and establishment costs and also to incur expenditure in opening new branches. At the same time, the

increase in business is gradual and therefore, the return on their advances some times falls short of their operational cost.

As regards losses incurred by the three Private Sector Banks are concerned, these are due to write off of a large sum to cover the loss suffered on account of a fraud in one case and reduction in income and higher expenditure in the case of another. The loss incurred by the third bank is marginal.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को ग्रामीण बैंकों से ऋण

864. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन लोगों को ग्रामीण बैंकों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण उपलब्ध कराने का है, जिनके मकानों, गांवों और कृषि योग्य भूमि का गंगा नदी द्वारा कटाव किया गया है और जिनको इसके परिणामस्वरूप आर्थिक संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने पशु पालन योजनाओं और अन्य लघु उद्योगों के लिये इन ग्रामीण लोगों को ऋण देने के लिये बैंकों को अनुदेश जारी किये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों सहित अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को निर्देश जारी किये हैं कि वे पश्चिम बंगाल में बाढ़ से पीड़ित लोगों को ऋण सहायता प्रदान करें। ऐसे ऋण बिना जमानत के या तीसरी पार्टी की गारंटी के बगैर भी दिये जा सकते हैं। नये फसल ऋणों की आवश्यकता पर भी प्राथमिकता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है और इसमें किसानों की उपभोक्ता आवश्यकताओं को भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा। छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के बारे में, उन ऋण-संस्थाओं को जिन्होंने कि छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के लिए बनायी गई ऋण गारंटी योजना में भाग लिया है, यह निर्देश जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि वे उद्योगों को हुए नुकसान का शीघ्र मूल्यांकन करें तथा उचित पोषण कार्यक्रम तैयार करके, अधिकारी एककों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करें।

Applications for Financial Assistance to Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta

865. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were received by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta (a) during the year 1977, (b) during 1978 upto 30th September, 1978 for providing financial assistance and the reconstructing help;

(b) how many from the above were actually given help and to what extent;

(c) what do Government propose to do about the pending proposals which are held up for want of funds; and

(d) whether Government propose to review the norms and conditions to relax their policy to cover more sick units?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India had received 79 proposals for financial assistance during 1977 and 35 proposals during 1978 upto 30th September, 1978, aggregating 114 proposals in all. Of these, 90 were in the nature of preliminary enquiries and were dealt with appropriately. Of the remaining 24 proposals, in 6 cases, it was found that they were either not viable or their financial needs could

be met from normal banking channels, or it did not fall within the purview of the Corporation's operation. 15 proposals are presently under study. In 3 cases aggregate assistance to the extent of Rs. 92.90 lakhs has been sanctioned, out of which a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been disbursed upto 30th September, 1978.

(c) No proposals have been held up with the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India for want of funds.

(d) A comprehensive review of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India's Operations has already been made by R. N. Sen Committee. Government does not consider that any further review is warranted. As for the general policy towards sick units, banks and term lending institutions have already been advised to draw up nursing programme in respect of sick units which are considered potentially viable.

Licences given to Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi

866. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences given to the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi to sell controlled cloth and the names of Branch Stores for which these licences were given to them;

(b) whehter any such licence has thereafter been transferred in the name of other Branch store from one Branch store; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such transfer and whether the Civil Supplies Department, while agreeing to such transfer, took into consideration the difficulties to be faced by the people of those areas from where these licences were transferred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Fifteen. The names of branches for which these licences were given are Curzon Road (Prototype Building) Asia House, Dev Nagar, F.C.I. Pusa Branch, Gole Market, Minto Road Hostel, Moti Bagh-I, NCERT campus, Pandara Road, UPSC, Kasturba Nagar, Mall Road, Raisina Road, R.K. Puram, Sector IV, R.K. Puram (West) and Sarojini Nagar-III.

(b) and (c). While no licences have been transferred, licences in respect of 2 branches have recently been cancelled by the Civil Supplies authorities against which an appeal has been made by the society. Sale of controlled cloth has been suspended by the society in 9 of its branches and controlled cloth sale is made through 4 of its branches.

रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा स्वर्ण की बिक्री

867. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको पता है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने 19 अक्टूबर, 1978 को अहमदाबाद में यह घोषणा की थी कि स्वर्ण की सीमित मात्रा को देखते हुए सरकार शीघ्र ही रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा स्वर्ण की बिक्री बन्द करने जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मार्च 1978 में स्वर्ण बिक्री की नीति की घोषणा करते समय सरकार को यह जानकारी थी कि उसके पास स्वर्ण की असीमित सप्लाई नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत सरकार रिजर्व बैंक के माध्यम से स्वर्ण की बिक्री को बाध्य हुई ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि स्वर्ण की बिक्री इस लिये बन्द की जा रही है क्योंकि सरकार उसके उद्देश्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकी;

(ङ) सरकार ने मंत्रालय तथा रिजर्व बैंक के उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की है अथवा करने का विचार है जो इस प्रतिकूल नीति के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं जिसके अनुसार स्वर्ण के खरीदारों ने सरकारी खजाने की कीमत पर पर्याप्त लाभ कमाया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। ऐसा महसूस किया गया कि सरकार के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सोने का भण्डार सोने की बिक्री को लम्बी अवधि तक चालू रखने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हो सकता। सोने की बिक्री देश में सोने की तस्करी की प्रवृत्ति को कम करने के एक आर्थिक उपाय के रूप में आजमायशी आधार पर प्रारम्भ की गयी थी।

(ग) और (घ). विगत में किये गये अनेक विधायी, निवारक और दण्डात्मक उपायों के बावजूद, देश में सोने की तस्करी न्यूनाधिक मात्रा में जारी रही। स्वर्ण बिक्री नीति का प्रमुख उद्देश्य, तस्करी को रोकने के सरकार के अन्य प्रयत्नों की पुष्टि करना था। यह भी महसूस किया गया कि सोने की बिक्री से प्राप्त राजस्व से आनुषंगिक रूप में बजट के घाटे के बढ़ते हुए प्रभाव को कम करने में सहायता मिलेगी। सरकार की सोना बेचने की कार्यवाही के कारण, बड़े पैमाने पर सोने की तस्करी को रोकने में सहायता मिली है। सोने की बिक्री से काफी रकम प्राप्त हुई है।

फिर भी, सोने के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों में हुई अकस्मात वृद्धि और भारत में सोने के बाजार की अनिश्चित स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, और सट्टेबाजों की कार्यवाही के कारण सरकार ने, नीति की समीक्षा किये जाने तक, 26-10-1978 से सोने की और नीलामी करने की कार्यवाही को स्थगित रखने का निर्णय किया है। स्वर्ण नीति के सभी पहलुओं की समीक्षा करने और इस संबंध में उपयुक्त सुझाव देने के लिए, सरकार ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति की नियुक्ति की है।

(ङ) ऊपर भाग (ग) और (घ) के उत्तर को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Abolition of Central Sales Tax

868. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while speaking at a convention of sales tax abolition in New Delhi on 7th October, 1978, he had said that States had not responded favourably to the proposal to abolish Sales Tax;

(b) which are the States which have not responded to the proposal favourably and the reasons given by them in support of their views;

(c) whether it is the sole authority of the Centre to abolish at least Central Sales Tax and the State Governments are not to be consulted to abolish Central Sales Tax; and

(d) further steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) None of the State Governments except Delhi Administration, which is a Union Territory, is willing to abolish sales tax and have it replaced by Central excise duty. The States find it inexpedient to give up a source of revenue which is elastic and broad based. They also feel that they would be able to obtain a larger incremental rate than could be given to them under any formula evolved.

(c) and (d). Even though the Central sales tax levied on inter-State sales of goods is a Central subject of taxation, the levy is complementary to the levy of local sales tax by States and revenues accruing therefrom have also been assigned to the States under the Constitution. The collection of the Central sales tax is also made by the States Government administrations. It is considered that not much purpose will be served by abolishing Central sales tax in isolation. The general issue of the replacement of sales tax (both State and Central) by excise duty has to be pursued with the States.

Refusal of Nationalised Banks to give Interest on Compulsory Deposits

869. DR. V. P. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nationalised banks refuse to give interest on that part of the Compulsory Deposits which depositors are entitled to withdraw;

(b) whether it is also true that those who did not withdraw by March 31, 1978 stood defrauded of interest on their deposits; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such a procedure and the extent to which it is in consonance with normal commercial probity?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The nationalised banks are operating the Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax Payers) Scheme, 1974 which was framed under an Act of Parliament *viz.* the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974. Under the Scheme, the deposits are repayable in five equal annual instalments, commencing from the expiry of two years from the end of the year in which the deposit was made, and interest ceases to accrue on an instalment after it becomes due for repayment.

This position has been publicised for the information of the depositors.

Structural changes in L.I.C.

870. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering a proposal to bring about structural changes in the Life Insurance Corporation of India as a result of numerous complaints from the various organisations about the functioning of L.I.C.;

(b) if so, furnish details of the proposals under consideration; and

(c) decision taken in the matter and how soon it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Development of Trade between India and China

871. SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Industrial Goodwill Delegation had toured China to assess the scope for development of trade between India and China;

(b) whether the delegation had submitted any report on the trade possibilities between the two countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI RAIF BEG): (a) and (b). Two delegations of Association of

Indian Engineering Industry led by its Chairman and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry led by its President visited China in May, 78 and August, 78 respectively. The two delegations submitted their reports on the trade possibilities between the two countries in June and September, 78 respectively. A third delegation led by Shri Murli S. Deora, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation also visited China during the autumn Canton Fair in Oct.-Nov. 78 but their report has not been received so far.

(c) Recommendations made by the AIEI and FICCI delegations are given at Annexure I and II. Export strategy for China is being reviewed regularly. Govt. recognise that Canton Fairs play an important role in the foreign trade of China and accordingly Govt. and private organisations have been allowed to participate in these fairs. Four major Chinese Import and Export Corporation visited India in February, 78 as guests of four Indian public sector corporations and were taken around to see industrial and commercial centres in the country besides visiting Indian Engineering Industry Fair in New Delhi. Whenever members of Indian industry visit China, they are adequately brifed by the Government on the overall policy towards China with particular reference to foreign trade.

The recommendations made by the FICCI delegation have been communicated to the concerned Ministries/Export Promotion Councils for taking necessary action. Most of the AIEI recommendations pertain to themselves. Indian Mission in Hongkong is already collecting commercial intelligence which may be helpful in promoting Sino-Indian trade.

Statement-I

Recommendations of AIEI Delegation, dt. 24-11-1978

1. A separate Sales and export strategy for China needs to be developed in recognition of many factors unique to China.

2. As a part of the strategy it is to be recognised that Canton Fairs, both autumn and spring, play a very important role in the Chinese Foreign Trade. If bilateral trade between India and China is to grow, it is necessary that India is represented at these Fairs, through appropriate agencies.

3. The representatives of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade, the China National Machinery Import & Export Corporation, China National Metals and Minerals Import & Export Corporation, and China National Technical Import Corporation should be invited to the engineering trade fair organised by the AIEI and to the other important Fairs such as the IMTMA machine tool show on a regular basis.

4. AIEI may sponsor missions to the Canton Fairs on a continuing basis. Though the initial response from the Chinese National Machinery Import & Export Corporation and the China National metals and Minerals Import & Export Corporation might be slow, the efforts must be maintained if the scope of the bilateral trade is to be enlarged.

5. Canton Fairs will enable the Indian representatives to establish contacts with businessmen from over 100 countries who visit the Fair. The opportunity can be used for informing them of the capacity and capability of Indian products. It was observed by the Mission that businessmen from other countries used this method.

6. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade, the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation, China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation and China National Technical Import Corporation must be kept informed of India's capabilities which should be periodically updated. AIEI has already started this work and must continue to do so.

7. The major handicap in building up trade relations with China is the

lack of information about China's foreign trade. In collecting this information the Government of India through its Embassy in Peking and/or Commission in Hong Kong would need to take responsibility in this field.

8. The major part of China's Foreign Trade is handled by businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao. It is suggested that the Indian Commission in Hong Kong should keep close contact with the various agencies there, such as Chambers of Commerce, Industry organisations etc. with a view to obtaining and disseminating information on China. The newspapers in Hong Kong such as the Business Standard and the Business News and other journals also publish from time to time information on trade with China. The Indian Commission in Hong Kong can play a more active role in the efforts to increase trade with China as Hong Kong is the gateway to Canton. The Commission can build up a reservoir of information and make it available to the Indian representatives.

9. The presence of First Secretary (Commercial) of the Indian Embassy in Peking at Canton was found very useful by the Mission. If a representative of the Indian Embassy is available at the Canton Fair throughout it will be of great help to the Indian representatives attending the Fair. Such a continuous presence would also be important from the point of view of collection of information on the trend of business at the Fair.

10. It may be useful if the Indian industry is periodically briefed by the Government on the overall policy towards China with particular reference to Foreign Trade. This would act as a guideline to the Indian trade and industry.

11. It is essential that representatives for participation at the Canton Fair are slected carefully by the companies. It would be useful if they are at the level of sales managers/sales staff considering the methods of business used at the Canton Fair, Special skill in selling and a capacity to deal with protracted negotiations are very essential to do business at the Canton Fair. The representatives should also have the authority to conclude business.

12. AIEI's Role:—

(a) To continue to strengthen the contacts made at Canton Spring Fair and IETF 1978.

(b) To mount missions to all Canton Fairs for the next three years.

(c) To mount a mission to Peking and other places as a follow-up of the work already done.

(d) To establish a China Division in AIEI similar to Indo-U.K. Division or Saudi Arabia Division so that special attention is given on a continuing basis to China.

(e) To develop itself into a reference point for information and advice on trading with China by subscribing to international newspapers, journals etc., and disseminating relevant information through a China News Digest.

(f) To maintain close contacts with the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi.

(g) To extend invitations and arrange for Chinese delegation to visit IETF every year.

(h) To develop and regularly update the list of Indian companies dealing with China to whom information and services are to be extended.

(i) In consultation with Government of India, consider inviting specially the Vice Minister, Foreign Trade., and the Director and Deputy Director, Canton Trade Fair to visit India and IETF 1979.

(j) To maintain the contacts with the Indian Embassy in Peking.

(k) To explore possibilities of opening an AIEI office in China.

Statement-II

Recommendations of FICCI Delegation

There are many Chinas as there are many Indias, perhaps more, from the point of topography, climate, levels of technology and their application to agriculture and industry, and the degree of regional development. While, the potential of two-way of trade and economic co-operation is large, it will obviously be influenced by political relations between the two countries. Apart from the border issues that require settlement, the realm of the economic is utterly contingent on the realm of the political in China. The slogan "politics takes command" is applicable not only to the domestic situation in China, but also in its relations with the outside world. The Chinese have always believed—and the world has encouraged this belief —that the Chinese card can only be played by China. Will India effect a break-through?

Before the recommendations are spelt out, it is only appropriate to emphasise that it would be futile to make comparisions between China and India because of the very obvious and extreme divergences in political, economic and social systems. The economic performance of China is conditioned by a political philosophy which is entirely different from that of India.

In China, the role of the State and the single party (State and the party being almost indistinguishable) is paramount, and there are hardly any kind of democratic institutions to which the Indian nation has committed itself. In the circumstances, the behaviour patterns of the different economic groups, such as the farmers, industrial workers, enterprise managers and government officials are totally different from that obtaining in India. There is no question of the workers there having rights of their own or the farmers taking individual decision. Despite the control system, the out put of industrial workers per capita is less than that in India. Even the theory of partial employment through over-staffing is not sustainable. There appears to be more than disguised unemployment.

It would not be wrong to say that the level of technology in Indian Industry is far higher and the range of products manufactured for larger than in China. Although the Chinese depend on the bicycle as the principal means of transport, its price is higher than in India. The transistor is not a common commodity which is seen even with an Indian villager. In short, the Delegation feels that while some lessons can be learnt from China in quite a few areas, there is much that China can learn from India.

Coming now to specific recommendations for the consideration of the concerned business interests and the Government of India:

1. Cultivation in China has always been more intensive than in India. Today also, the inputs-men, Water, seeds and fertilizers are far more in China than in India. Indian agricultural experts and agronomists will do well to go to China to make a study of agricultural productivity and to find ways and means to adopt the Chinese techniques within our democratic parameters.

2. China has made a success of water conservancy, and, in fact china's aid to some developing countries is in this area. This requires to be studied by Indian experts.

3. The Chinese efforts in the area of planting trees are outstanding. There is hardly a road which is not flanked by trees. India can take a leaf out of China's experience if the deforestation rot is to be stemmed and if we are to give real shape and content to the much publicised Vanamahotsavas.

4. As stated in the previous section, the prices in China, except for essential commodities like foodgrains and some clothing, are higher than in India. A new policy of generally bringing down prices of man-made fibres, keeping still lower the prices, of one or two items of cloth, can well be adopted by us.

5. As in the case of the Chinese Commune the activities of our new District Industries Centres might be geared to the utilisation of available raw materials in each district. However, care must be taken from the very beginning to use technology, not of the rudimentary type, but of a level appropriate to the level of development that we have already reached.

6. China is more populous than India. Even so, China has opted now to provide more employment opportunities through modernisation rather than proliferating unviable small units. We too should endeavour to strike a balance between industries—big, medium and small on the one hand, and industry and agriculture on the other. 'Small is beautiful' cannot be universally relevant nor the apprehension about the bigness always justified.

7. India's industrial development is not known in China. It is necessary, therefore, to disseminate more information about India's industrial capabilities.

8. In so far as China is looking towards the west, Indian firms might well get in touch with their collaborators and others in the west as well as in Japan to undertake subcontracting work in the turnkey projects that are in the offing.

9. As China has a big programme of developing infrastructure, our railways, in particular, which have proven experience of laying railroads outside India also, should make a bid in China. Similarly, the possibility of exporting rolling stock and other equipment requires to be explored.

10. A scheme for exchange of scholars might be initiated. In particular, information about our Institutes of Technology requires to be widely disseminated in China. In the modern world, the commerce of scholars is an essential ingredient for industrial collaboration.

11. China has specifically evinced interest *inter-alia* in high grade cotton yarn, wheat, sugar, iron-ore, steel and non-ferrous products. The concerned parties must folow this up.

12. Similarly, Indian shipowners, who have already contracts with China, must be more alert and supply timely information about their shipping schedules so as to offer Indian ships for charter. They might also explore the possibility of selling Indian ships to China.

13. Revolutionary China is maintaining with great care and diligence historic places like Heavenly Palace, Forbidden City and Temple of Heaven in Peking, as alos the Ling Yen Temple (Temple of the Smiling Buddha) at Hangchow. This is by way of conserving the old heritage—even though it has been discarded—as much as having an eye on the tourist traffic which is expected to grow. India has a wealth of tourist attractions, but unless they are maintained more properly, and greater facilities are offered for the foreign tourists, tourism as an industry will not thrive.

14. China has learnt the art of exporting and importing same or similar goods. We too should apply this principle to our trade. Otherwise, it will be well nigh impossible to increase trade exchanges between India and the developing countries around us. For instance, there is no reason why we should not import handlooms and export

handlooms, export and import textile garments simultaneously.

15. The pricing of Chinse exports is flexible and is operated on the principle of what the consumer can bear. For instance, in the China Departmental Stores, in Hong Kong, the prices of a few Chinese items were higher than in the mainland. This was by way of taking advantage of the higher level of prices obtaining in Hong Kong. On the other hand, there have been occasions when prices of Chinese exports have been cut drastically to capture the market. This kind of flexibility is pursued by developed countries also irrespective of their political and economic systems. However, in India, our foreign trade is subject to so many controls and regulations that there is hardly any scope for manoverability with consequent limited results.

16. The conduct of foreign trade by China is done through Foreign Trade Corporations and Organisations. It is through these organisations the Chinese users of imported commodities and China's parties which are in a position to export can be contracted. Many exporters and importers of developed countries who have trade relations with China have gone on record that while the Chinese know precisely what they want, considerable patience and perseverance are required to reach at the right Chinese parties with whom negotiations have to be conducted and these negotiations are also protracted and time-consuming.

17. As there can be no substitute for personal contacts, visits of business teams from both countries must be facilitated, through quick issuance of visas, release of foreign exchange, etc.

18. The economic and commercial relations between the two countries have to start on a clean sheet. A long-term trade agreement might help the growth of two-way trade. Obviously, this agreement will cover commodities and areas suitably reflecting the recent strides and potential of the respective economies.

Abolition of duty on staple Cotton for export

873. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the loss of revenue resulting from the reported decision of Government to abolish the duty on staple cotton for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): Government has not taken a decision to abolish the export duty on staple cotton.

However, Government has recently issued orders exempting from levy of export duty on 24,000 bales of raw cotton of the variety known as V-797 of the 1977-78 crop covered by two contracts entered into by the Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Ahmedabad, for the reason that export of the goods in question on payment of export duty would not have been an economic proposition.

The revenue sacrifice involved in the above exemption is estimated at Rs. 44 lakhs approximatly.

Annual Plan Allocation to Government of West Bengal

874. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that when the West Bengal State Government are in need of Rs. 1000 crores to meet the calamity, due to floods, the State's 1978-79 annual plan for Rs. 381 crores is now at stake; and

(b) if so, whether the Government are ready to make good the shortfall

in the annual plan allocation of West Bengal Government when it is universally acknowledged a national calamity?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal had presented a Memorandum indicating their assessment of damage and requirement of assistance for relief of natural calamity. They sought an amount of Rs. 349.75 crores by way of budgetary support and Rs. 128.00 crores through institutional finance. In addition, the State Government also sought 2.34 lacs tonnes of foodgrains for distribution as gratuitious relief and 4.56 lacs tonnes of foodgrains for being utilised under the food for work scheme. The requirement projected by the State Government for the current year amounts to Rs. 276.23 crores through budgetary support and Rs. 103.50 crores through institutional finance.

2 (a) According to the existing policy and arrangements based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the Central Teams which visited the State had made an on-the spot assessment of the situation and requirement of funds for providing relief to those effected by the floods. The recommendations of the Teams were considered by the High Level Committee headed by a Member of the Planning Commission. On the basis of this Committee's Report, the Union Government have allocated to the Government of West Bengal, the following assistance in cash and kind:

(Rs. in crores)

(1) Advance Plan assistance for relief of natural calamity .	88·93
(2) 95,500 tonnes of foodgrains and pulses for gratuitous relief . . .	13·14
(3) 1,00,000 tonnes of wheat under food-for-work scheme	12·50
(4) Short-term loan for agricultural inputs . . .	15·00
(5) Value of medicines, etc (supplied on credit payment basis) . . .	0·37
TOTAL . .	129 94

(b) Additional short-term loan of Rs. 15 crores is proposed to be given after a supplementary budget provision is obtained.

(c) A sum of Rs. 18 lakhs had been given from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund soon after the natural calamity.

(d) The Banks have also been advised to provide assistance for scheme and programmes undertaken to provide relief.

3. The Union Government has been sufficiently responsive on an assesment of the magnitude of the calamity, the capacity to spend funds fruitfully on relief and the availability of resources. The pace of execution of schemes/works in physical and financial terms will be kept under review and if necessary a Team could visit again later in the year to recommend what further needs to be done.

4. The Government of West Bengal has been provided adequate funds for its approved plan outlay of Rs. 371.40 crores for 1978-79. An assurance has also been extended that the entire opening deficit of the State Government as on 1-4-1978, amounting to Rs. 105.10 crores will be cleared by means of a medium-term loan. Thus, it will be observed that care has been taken to see that State Government is in a position to maintain the pace of economic development.

Disparity of income in the Country

875. NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that the disparity of income in the country is

the highest amongst the developing countries of the world;

(b) if not, facts thereof with comparative figures of major developing countries; and

(c) steps Government have taken or propose to take to narrow down the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATfIL): (a) and (b). Inadequate and unreliable data coupled with conceptual and definitional problems involved in measuring income inequalities in developing countries make it difficult to have any meaningful comparison in regard to existing income disparities in these countries. However, the World Bank has brought together available information on income distribution in various developing countries which is given in the attached statement.

(c) The very object of planned economic development in the country has been to achieve rapid economic growth with distributive justice. To further this goal, the strategy of development itself has been modified and incorporated in the Draft Five Year Plan, 1978-83.

The Plan lays considerable emphasis on the development of agriculture, development of infra-structure in the rural areas, rural and small scale industries, irrigation and rural electrification. Low-income groups constituting small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, village craftsmen and artisans who form the bulk of the rural poor population will benefit from this change in Plan priorities. The increase in the surcharge in income tax and in the rates of wealth tax in 1977-78 and the increase in compulsory deposit rates this year are also intended to reduce the disposable incomes of those at the upper end of the income-scale. The increase in the share of public investment will also contribute to a reduction of disparities as profits from public enterprises accrue to the state instead of to individual. The statement on industrial policy has laid emphasis on effective promotion of cottage and small industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns and as many as 807 industries have been reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector. This will help in diffusion of economic power and reduce concentration of income and wealth.

Statement

Income distribution at different levels of development

Country	Years of reference	Income shares of quintiles				
		Bottom 20%	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Top 20%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Chad .	1958	7·5	10·5	17·0	22·0	43·0
2. Malavi	1969	5·8	9·1	13·3	18·6	53·2
3. Dahomey	1959	5·0	10·5	14·5	20·0	50·0
4. Tanzania . .	1967	5·0	9·0	12·0	17·0	57·0
5. Sri Lanka . .	1969-70	6·0	11·0	16·5	20·5	46·0
6. India . . .	1963-64	5·0	11·0	15·0	19·0	52·0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Malagasy	1960	5·5	8·0	9·5	16·0	61·0
8. Thailand	1962	5·7	7·2	11·9	17·5	57·7
9. Uganda	1970	6·2	10·9	13·9	21·9	47·1
10. Kenya	1969	3·8	6·2	8·5	13·5	68·0
11. Zambia	1959	5·6	9·0	11·9	16·5	57·0
12. Turkey	1968	3·0	6·5	11·1	18·8	60·6
13. Guyana	1955-56	4·0	10·0	16·8	23·5	45·7
14. Malaysia	1970	3·4	8·0	12·6	20·1	55·9
15. Brazil .	1970	3·1	6·9	10·8	17·0	62·2
16. Lebanon	1955-60	5·0	8·0	10·0	16·0	61·0
17. Mexico	1969	4·0	6·5	9·5	16·0	64·0
18. Spain .	1964-65	6·0	11·0	15·7	22·1	45·2
19. Chile	1968	4·5	8·5	12·7	17·5	56·8
20. Argentina	1961	7·0	10·3	13·1	17·6	52·0
21. Pakistan . .	1963-64	6·5	11·0	15·5	21·5	45·5

Source : Inequality, Poverty and Development by Montek S. Ahluwalia, World Bank Reprint Series : Number Thirty six.

Availability of Foodgrains and items of necessities for Persons in Hill Districts of U.P.

876. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Government of U.P. to send proposals for widening the scope of the present distribution system so as to make foodgrains and other items of necessities available for persons residing in the hill districts;

(b) whether Government have formulated any state-wide plan for increase in the number of fair price shops for every village or group of villages having a population of 2000 and above and whether Government propose to have relaxation for hill areas of U.P.; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The reference of the Hon'ble Member is perhaps to the letter sent by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation, on 18th September, 1978, to the Chief Ministers of all the States including Uttar Pradesh emphasising the need for wider coverage by the Fair Price Shops of the vulnerable sections of population, residing in rural, tribal and such other remote areas under the public distribution system.

(b) and (c). Government of India have formulated a scheme of production-cum-distribution of essential commodities. This scheme envisages that every village or a group of vil-

lages having a population of 2,000 and above may have a fair price shop. In remote and inaccessible areas, particularly in tribal belts, the population coverage of a village or a cluster of villages, as the case may be, could be even a thousand.

चिट फंड कम्पनियों की संख्या

877. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में चिट फंड कम्पनियों की, राज्यवार, संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन कम्पनियों का पूंजी निवेश कितना है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इन कम्पनियों के खिलाफ गम्भीर शिकायत मिली हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन कम्पनियों की आवश्यकता और उपयोगिता के बारे में तथ्य संकलित किये हैं और क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच की गई है और उनके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) 31-1-78 तक देश में कार्यरत चिट फंड कम्पनियों की राज्यवार संख्या संलग्न अनुबंध में दी जा रही है ।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के आदेशों का उल्लंघन करते हुए, बहुत सी चिट फंड कम्पनियों ने, अपनी चुकता पूंजी, आरक्षित निधि, जमा आदि का ब्योरा देने वाले विवरण (रिटर्न), भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को प्रस्तुत नहीं किए हैं । इसलिए, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास, देश में कार्यरत सभी चिट फंड कम्पनियों की चुकता पूंजी तथा आरक्षित निधि के बारे में पूर्ण-सूचनाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । अलबत्ता, 405 कम्पनियों द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक को प्रस्तुत किये गये विवरणों के अनुसार, 31 मार्च, 1976 तक इन कम्पनियों की चुकता पूंजी तथा आरक्षित निधि क्रमशः 324.44 लाख तथा 74.84 लाख रुपये थी ।

(ग) और (घ) इन चिट फंड कम्पनियों के खिलाफ विभिन्न गड़बड़ियों की बहुत सी शिकायतें, सरकार तथा रिजर्व बैंक को प्राप्त होती रही थी तथा हो रही हैं। इस बात को देखते हुए, सरकार ने पिछले अधिवेशन के दौरान, इनामी चिट (प्राइज चिट), भाग्यशाली ड्रा (लकी ड्रा) बचत योजनाओं आदि पर रोक लगाने के लिए एक बिल प्रस्तुत किया था । यह बिल 20-11-78 को लोक सभा द्वारा पारित कर दिया गया था तथा चालू अधिवेशन के दौरान, राज्यसभा में इस बिल पर विचार किये जाने की आशा है ।

इस उपाय के अतिरिक्त, सरकार का संसद के चालू अधिवेशन में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर परम्परागत चिट फंड कारोबार को नियंत्रित करने के लिए, एक बिल पेश करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

विवरण

राज्य/संघ शासित राज्य	परम्परागत चिट फंड कम्पनियां	इनामी चिट कम्पनियां	जोड़
1	2	3	4
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	72	9	81
केरल	180	5	185

1	2	3	4
कर्नाटक	125	5	130
पांडिचेरी	22	1	23
तमिलनाडु	267	3	270
गुजरात	5	34	39
गोवा, दमण एवं दीव	1	—	1
मध्य प्रदेश	2	64	66
महाराष्ट्र	40	22	62
असम	6	115	121
बिहार	4	109	113
उड़ीसा	1	6	7
पश्चिम बंगाल	37	71	108
मणिपुर	—	2	2
मेघालय	—	6	6
नागालैंड	—	2	2
त्रिपुरा		1	1
चंडीगढ़	8	3	11
दिल्ली	172	27	199
हरियाणा	13	13	26
हिमाचल प्रदेश	8	7	15
जम्मू और कश्मीर	—	20	20
पंजाब	102	161	263
राजस्थान	11	99	110
उत्तर प्रदेश	89	148	237
	1165	933	2098

North Bengal Sugar Mills (P) Ltd.

878. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the case of North Bengal Sugar Mills (P) Limited controlled by the Bajoria and Jalan Group of assessees, the Ministry of Finance through the income tax department, Calcutta is going to scale down 87 lakhs of rupees by means of DTA relief without the Pakistan assessment orders and of tax payment in Pakistan for the assessment years 1959-60 to 1966-67 and has withdrawn

the attachment order for a sum of rupees 25 lakhs on the Custodian, Enemy property, Bombay; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken to scale down Rs. 87 lakhs by way of D.T.A. relief without Bangladeh (erstwhile Pakistan) assessment orders. However, after taking into account the possible D.T.A. relief the Commissioner of Income-tax has permitted the release of Rs. 11.10 lakhs out of Rs. 19.93 lakhs which was to be received by the assessee as second instalment towards its claim for compensation admitted by the Custodian of Enemy Property after appropriating Rs. 8.83 lakhs towards the undisputed tax demands.

वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में की गई प्रगति

879. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वाणिज्यिक बैंकों ने विभिन्न राज्यों में कितनी प्रगति की तथा ये आंकड़े निम्नलिखित रूप में गत पांच वर्षों के लिए दिये जायें :

(एक) प्रत्येक बैंक शाखा के अन्तर्गत कितनी औसत जनसंख्या एवं क्षेत्रफल आता है ;

(दो) बैंक जमा की मात्रा ;

(तीन) शाखाओं की संख्या ;

(चार) शाखा जमा अनुपात ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाओं के वितरण और प्रति बैंक कार्यालय जनसंख्या और अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की प्रति शाखा जमाओं के बारे में राज्यवार उपलब्ध आंकड़े सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण I, II, और III में दिये जा रहे हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गए। देखिए संख्या एल टी–2847/78]

प्रति बैंक शाखा द्वारा व्याप्त क्षेत्र को सूक्ष्म रूप से दिखाना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि यह बहुत सी बातों द्वारा निर्धारित होता है जैसे इसकी अवस्थिति, इस के परिचालन क्षेत्र में मूलभूत ढांचे के विकास का दर्जा, कर्मचारियों की गतिशीलता और महाजनों के चंगुल में फंसे हुए ऋणकर्त्ताओं को स्वयं ऋण प्रदान करके अथवा सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के अवसरों की उपलब्धता।

Seizure of Goods from Shri Om Prakash

880. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:
SHRI KACHARULAL
HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Om Prakash, son of Shri Devi Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana was allowed to go after the goods were seized from him at Palam Airport in October, 1978;

(b) whether the custom laws permit to allow a person to go after the smuggled goods are seized; and

(c) the names and number of persons so allowed to go since the present party came into power in 1977 upto 31st October, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Reports received by the Government indicate that Shri Om Prakash was allowed to go on his surrendering his passport and giving an undertaking for appearing before customs authorities as and when required for further proceedings.

(b) According to Section 104 of the Customs Act, 1962, if an officer of Customs, duly empowered in that

behalf, has reason to believe that any person in India has been guilty of an offence punishable under Section 135, he may arrest such person. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of a case, a person may be arrested at the time goods are seized from him or at any time subsequently.

(c) During the period, March, 77—October, 78, 28 persons from whom goods were seized at Delhi Airport, were allowed to go. The names of such persons are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	*Name of the person*
	S/Shri
1.	Imtiaz Fatehali Wolji
2.	Smt. Rabia Mohd.
3.	Imtiaz Sarudin Kara Vira
4.	Charanjit Singh.
5.	Sandeep Gupta
6.	A. B. Punjani
7.	Ramesh Chand Gupta
8.	M. B. Singh
9.	Smt. Tripat Kaur
10.	Parkash Kumar Jain
11.	Ramesh Kumar Singhi
12.	Manohar Lal Khanna
13.	Jasvinder Singh
14.	Manjit Singh
15.	Vanninialessandro
16.	Sampooran Singh
17.	Mrs. Tsamlo Silvuphtang
18.	Jagtar Singh
19.	Paramjit Singh
20.	Miss Mahroon Mehdi Rajabali
21.	Lian Kwen Thong (DIP)
22.	Ravinder Kumar Rishi
23.	Rajinder Kumar Bidaney
24.	Kartar Singh
25.	Sri Chand Chawla
26.	Noor Said
27.	Subash Chander Talreja
28.	Om Prakash

Seizures by Customs Authorities from Mr. Om Prakash at Delhi Airport

881. SHRI K. A. RAJAN
SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities at Delhi Airport confiscated 48 watches and other contraband goods from the suitcase of Mr. Om Prakash, son of Haryana Chief Minister Mr. Devi Lal, on his return from Bangkok;

(b) if so, what are the details of the items seized and their estimated value;

(d) what is the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned and purchased by him; and

(d) action taken if any, against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The Customs authorities at Delhi Airport seized 48 wrist watches and other goods of a total value of Rs. 14,750/- recovered from the suitcase of Shri Om Prakash, on his return from Bangkok on the night of 22/23rd October 1978.

(b) Details of the goods seized from Shri Om Prakash, together with their value, are given below:—

	Pcs.	Rs.
(i) Gents wrist watches, automatic with day and date (make REGENT)	18	3,600
(ii) Gents wrist watches automatic with day and date (make MILLINA)	18	3,600
(iii) Ladies wrist watches	12	1,500
(iv) Wrist watch straps	36	720
(v) Fountain pens (Parker)	46	1,840
(vi) Plain Sarees	15	900
(vii) Dicta Phone Sanyo TRC-3000	1	600
(viii) Pocket Camera Argus mini	1	600
(ix) Pocket Camera Minolta 450 E.	1	640
(x) Still Camera Vivitar 35 EE.	1	750
TOTAL		14,750

(c) It is reported that no special sanction of foreign exchange was given to Shri Om Prakash. However, it is learnt that Shri Om Prakash purchased under the Foreign Travel Scheme travellers' cheques, worth dollars 500 US. He also acquired dollars 24 US from the Exchange Bureau of State Bank of India at Delhi Airport at the time of his departure.

(d) The matter is presently under investigation.

Suggestions of Chokshi Committee regarding Exemptions and Exclusions available to Assessees

882. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chokshi Committee on Direct Taxes has suggested rearrangement of the exemptions and exclusions available to assessees to make them easily comprehensible; and

(b) if so, the exemptions and exclusions recommended by that committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The recommendations made by the Chokshi Committee in this regard in relation to the provisions of section 10 of the Income-tax Act are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

The various exemptions and exclusions contained in section 10 may be rearranged as follows:—

(a) all exclusions relating to computation of income under the head "Salaries" should be grouped together, exemptions which are merely designed to spell out the diplomatic immunities and privileges enjoyed under international law by citizens of a foreign country rendering services to their Government in India, should be placed together as at present;

(b) exemptions applicable to institutions of various kinds, either in respect of their entire income or in respect of only specified items of their income, should be grouped together distinctly and separately from other exemptions which are

operative without reference to the status of the recipient;

(c) the remaining exemptions, which are either based on the nature of the receipt or which are of a miscellaneous character not capable of a rational classification, may be enumerated separately from the exemptions relating to institutions referred to in item (b).

Exemptions which are now scattered over the Finance Acts and other enactments, exempting from tax (for all time or for limited periods) the income of certain corporations and other bodies such as the Unit Trust of India, the Industrial Development Bank of India, etc., or which make special provisions (short of total exemption), as in the case of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, State Financial Corporations and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, may also be incorporated in the Income-tax Act either in *extenso* or by way of reference to the relevant provision of the concerned enactment in a schedule; in future, it should be ensured that, whenever any such exemption or special provision is enacted, it is specifically mentioned in the Income-tax Act.

Target for putting up Tourist Centres during 1978-79

884. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourist centres maintained by the Central Government in the country as on 31st March 1978; and

(b) how many of them have been developed during the last year itself and what is the target for setting up such centres during the next financial year *i.e.* 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Central Government does not maintain any tourist centres. However, the centres where tourist facilities have been provided/are under development in the Central Sector during various Plan periods are listed in the attached statement.

(b) (i) *During* 1977-78, Tourist Bungalows at Mantralaya and Warangal were completed, as also the Youth Hostel at Trivandrum and the Forest Lodge at Dandeli. The construction of the Yatri Nivas at Sevagram was initiated. The expansion of the dak bungalow at Deeg was completed. Master plans (land-use plans) of Kushinagar, Sravasti, Sarnath; Nalanda, Konark were finalised, and the work on preparing master plans (land-use plans) of Bodhgaya, Aihole, Pattadakal, Badami, Hampi, Pandrethan, Martand and Avantipur was initiated.

The India Tourism Development Corporation completed—the expansion of the Qutab hotel in Delhi and took up the expansion of the Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneshwar.

(ii) *During* 1978-79, the construction of Youth Hostels at Pondicherry and Mysore has been taken up; and the development of additional facilities will be undertaken at Kovalam. Funds were released to the State Government for the expansion of the tourist bungalow at Jaisalmer. Master plans (land-use plans) of Martand, Pandrethan, Avantipur, Nalanda, Badami, Pattadakal and Aihole have been finalised, and those of Rajgir and Hampi are under finalisation. Preparation of the master plans of Fatehpur Sikri is being initiated, as also of Brajbhoomi area, Haldighati and Piprahawa. Micro-planning of the area to be developed at Kushinagar and Saravastri is being initiated.

The India Tourism Development Corporation is likely to complete the expansion of the Travellers Lodge at Bhubneshwar. It has taken up the construction of the Ashoka Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotel) and a 3-star

hotel in New Delhi, and the expansion of the Ashoka, Akbar and Lalit Mahal Palace hotels, as also the reception-centre-cum-hotel at Jaipur.

Statement

Centres where tourist facilities have been/are being provided by the Central Department of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation

Hyderabad
Visakhapatnam
Tirupati
Amravati
Nagarjunasagar
Nagarjunakonda
Mentrelayam
Warangal
Waltair
Gauhati
Kaziranga
Bodhgaya
Gaya
Rajgir
Ranchi
D V.C Area
Palamau National Park
Patna
Delhi
Panaji
Ahmedabad
Lothal
Sasangir
Porbandar
Chorwad
Nalsarover
Sabarmati
Gandhinagar
Surajkund
Pinjore
Badkhal
Sahibi Nadi
Panchkula
Kufri
Mandi
Kulu
Manali
Dalhousie
Dharamsala
Nangal
Katrain
Govindsagar
Jammu
Gulmarg
Patnitop
Srinagar
Thekkady
Cochin
Cheruthuruthy
Trivandrum
Kovalam
Hassan
Bijapur
Jogfalls
Aihole
Badami
Mangalore
Meroara
Tungbhadra
Brindawan
Somanathpur
Dandeli
Bandipur
Bangalore
Mysore
Nagarhole
Bannerghatta
Mandi
Khajuraho
Sanchi
Indore
Gwalior
Bhopal
Kanha-isli
Elephanta
Ajanta
Ellora
Aurangabad
Mahabaleshwar
Karla
Bombay
Wardha
Sarogram
Konarak
Bhubaneshwar
Puri
Rambha/Chilka Lake
Pathankot
Amritsar
Ludhiana
Mahabalipuram
Madurai
Tanjore
Tirchurapalli
Ootacamund

Kanchipuram
Rameshwaram
Tiruchendur
Kodaikanal
Kanyakumari
Madras
Mudumalai
Kailash-Mansarowar
Kushinagar
Sravasti
Agra
Varanasi
Allahabad
Hardwar
Rudraprayag
Lucknow
Corbett
Dudwa
Kosi
Nainital
Fatehpur Sikri
Bharatpur
Chittorgarh
Udaipur
Jodhpur
Mount Abu
Ajmer
Silisar
Jaipur
Sariska
Ranakpur
Ranthambore
Jaisalmer
Haldighati
Deeg
Shantiniketan
Malda
Darjeeling
Jaldapara
Calcutta
Pondicherry

Sale of Imported Refined Bleached and Deodourised Palm Oil as Vanaspati at a Higher Price

885. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports appeared in the Press that the imported R.B.D. palm oil has been sold as Vanaspati in the market at a higher price;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against such importers; and

(c) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to entrust the import of R.B.D. palm oil to State Trading Corporation so that the consumers are benefited by its import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). While the Government's attention has been drawn to such a Press report, no specific information with regard to the sale of imported RBD palm oil as vanaspati has so far been received. The State Governments, which had been delegated powers both under the Essential Commodities Act and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act to take action against such malpractices have, nevertheless, been alerted to keep a close watch on the sale of this oil in the markets and to take other measures including drawal of a large number of samples frequently for testing in order to prevent malpractices. Strict action would be taken against any offender.

(c) Yes, Sir. In the meantime, certain quantities of this oil have already been imported by S.T.C.

अग्रवाल पेपर मिल्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क तथा आयकर की अदायगी

886. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अग्रवाल पेपर मिल्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, जी० आई० एस०पी० प्लाट संख्या 167/168, इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, जिला वापी, बुलसार द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कितने उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क तथा आयकर की अदायगी की

तथा उनकी ओर बकाया राशि कितनी है ; और

(ख) इन फर्मों की स्थापना से उनमें वर्षवार कितनी पूंजी निवेश की गई उनके साझीदारों की संख्या कितनी है तथा साझीदारों द्वारा कितना आयकर अदा किया गया तथा किन-किन उद्योगों तथा व्यापार में वे साझीदार हैं तथा प्रत्येक में उनकी कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगी है तथा उनकी ओर गत 3 वर्षों से कितना आयकर बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकारउल्लाह) : (क) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है; इसे इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है तथा यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) यह समझा जाता है कि अग्रवाल पेपर मिल्स (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, जी०आई०एस० पी० प्लाट संख्या 167/168, इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट जिला वापी, वलसाड. कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत लिमिटेड कम्पनी है और इसलिए इसका कोई भागीदार होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 13-12-1972 है और वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान इसकी चुकता पूंजी 19,400,000 रु० थी।

सेन्ट्रल पल्प मिल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क तथा आयकर की अदायगी

8827. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेंट्रल पल्प मिल्स लिमिटेड, फोर्ट सोंगन्ध, जिला सूरत ने गत 3 वर्षों में कितना उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क तथा आयकर अदा किया और उनकी ओर बकाया राशियां कितनी हैं ; और

(ख) इन फर्मों की स्थापना से आज तक इनमें कितनी पूंजी लगी है और कब से लगी है अथवा उनमें कितने भागीदार हैं तथा प्रत्येक भागीदार ने अब तक कितना आयकर अदा किया और वे किन-किन उद्योगों तथा व्यापार में भागीदार हैं तथा उनमें कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है तथा उनकी ओर गत 3 वर्षों से कतना आयकर बाकी है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकारउल्लाह) : (क) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसे इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि सेंट्रल पल्प मिल्स लिमिटेड, फोर्ट सोंगन्ध, जिला गुजरात, एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और, इस प्रकार, इसके किसी भागीदार के होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 4-7-1980 है और उसमें लगाई गई पूंजी का वर्षवार ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार से है : --

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के तुलन पत्र के अनुसार	प्रदत्त पूंजी (लाख रुपयों में)
1	2
30-9-61 (पहली वार्षिक रिपोर्ट)	2.35
30-9-62 और 30-9-63	5.00
30-9-64	10.00
30-9-65	1,36.25
30-9-66	1,36.38

1	2
30-9-69	2,62.15
30-9-68	2,62.5
30-9-69	2.,76.32
30-9-70 और 30-9-71	2,77.59
30-9-72 और 30-9-73	2,78.19
30-9-74 से 30-9-76 तक	2,80,63
30-9-77	3,21.81

वेस्टर्न इंडिया मैच कंपनी लिमिटेड द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर का भुगतान

888. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री 9 अगस्त, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3510 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वेस्टर्न इंडिया मच कम्पनी लिमिटड, इंडियन मरकंटाइल चेम्बर्स, निकाल रोड, बलार्ड एस्टेट, बम्बई (आलमबाजार, कलकत्ता स्थित) ने उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमाशुल्क व आयकर की कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया और कितना बाकी है ; और

(ख) इन फर्मों के निर्माण से अब तक इनमें अलग-अलग वर्षों में कितनी-कितनी पुंजी लगाई गई और उनमें कितने भागीदार हैं और प्रत्येक भागीदार ने आयकर के रूप में कितना भुगतान किया है और वे अन्य किन उद्योगों और व्यापार के भागीदार हैं और उन्होंने उनमें कितनी पुंजी लगाई है, आयकर की बकाया राशि कितनी है और गत तीन वर्षों में कितना आयकर भरा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकारउल्लाह) : (क) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसे इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है तथा यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि मैसर्स वैस्टर्न इंडिया मैच कम्पनी लिमिटड, जिसका वर्तमान नाम विमको लिमिटेड है, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत कम्पनी है और इसलिये इसके भागीदार होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के पास इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उक्त कम्पनी के पूंजीकरण की तारीख 7-9-1923 है और इसमें लगाई गई पुंजी के वर्षवार ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार से हैं :—

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त अवधि के तुलन पत्र के अनुसार	प्रदत्त पूंजी (लाख रुपयों में)
31-12-49 से 31-12-1952 तक	2,20.00
31-12-53 से 31-12-65 तक	2,75.00
31-12-66 से 31-12-69 तक	4,12.50
31-12-70 से 31-12-73 तक	4,95.00

निम्नलिखित को समाप्त अवधि के तुलन पत्र के अनुसार	प्रदत्त पूंजी (लाख रुपयों में)
31-12-74 से 31-12-76 तक	6,20.00 (इसमें आसाम मैच कम्पनी लिमिटेड के भूत-पूर्व शेयर धारकों को आवंटित 100 रु० मूल्य के 1,25,000 पूर्णतः चुकता सामान्य शेयर शामिल हैं)।

बंगाल पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क तथा आयकर की अदायगी

889. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगाल पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, रानीगंज, 14-नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कितना उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क तथा आयकर अदा किया तथा उनकी ओर बकाया राशि कितनी है ; और

(ख) इस फर्म में इसकी स्थापना से अब तक वर्ष-वार कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और इसके भागीदारों की संख्या कितनी है तथा प्रत्येक भागीदार द्वारा कितना आयकर अदा किया गया है वे किस किस अन्य उद्योग तथा व्यापार में भी भागीदार हैं तथा उनमें कितनी कितनी पुंजी लगाई गई है तथा उनकी ओर कितना आयकर बाकी है तथा गत 3 वर्षों में उन्होंने कितना आयकर अदा किया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकारउल्लाह) : (क) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि मैसर्स बंगाल पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, रानी गंज, 14, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी है जो कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत है और इस प्रकार उसका कोई भी भागीदार होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) से प्राप्त इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उक्त कम्पनी के पंजीकरण की तारीख 28-1-20 है और उसमे लगाई गई पूंजी का वर्षवार ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार से है :—

निम्नलिखित तारीख को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के तुलन-पत्र के अनुसार	प्रदत्त पूंजी (लाख रुपयों में)
31-12-48 से 31-12-61 तक	71.00
31-12-62	84.50
31-12-63	94.44
31-12-64	1,09.62
31-12-65	1,09.68
31-12-66	1,09.70
31-12-67	1,51.56
31-12-68	1,51.57
31-12-69 और 31-12-70	1,76.53
31-12-71 से 31-12-77 तक	1,76.57

Tax Arrears against Parties, Firms and Individuals

890. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated fall under the head 'Direct Taxes' as on 30th September, 1978 as compared to the budget estimates for the current year and how it is proposed to be made up;

(b) the names of parties, firms and individuals from whom tax, amounting to more than Rs. 20 lakhs is outstanding; and

(c) the steps being taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The budget estimates of income-tax and corporation-tax for the current financial year were fixed at Rs. 2576.70 crores. The collections upto 30th September, 1978 amounted to Rs. 989.73 crores as against Rs. 918.66 crores collected upto 30th September, 1977 thus showing an increase of Rs. 71.07 crores over the corresponding period of the last year. It is, however, too early to make an estimate of the likely collections during the current financial year. The question of making up the shortfall does not therefore, arise at the present stage.

So far as collections of Wealth-tax, Gift-tax and Estate Duty upto 30th September 1978 are concerned, they are either equal to or more than the collections of these taxes during the corresponding period of last year. Therefore, no short fall is anticipated in reaching the targets of collections of these taxes during the current financial year.

(b) According to presently available information, the number of cases in each of which the gross income-tax/wealth-tax/Gift-tax or Estate Duty demand outstanding on 31st March 1978 exceeded Rs. 20 lakhs is given below:—

Nature of the demand	No of cases in each of which the corresponging demand outstanding on 31-3-78 exceeded Rs 20 lakhs.
Income Tax	390
Wealth Tax	19
Gift Tax . .	1
Estate Duty .	7

List of these tax-payers is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1978].

(c) The Department has attached the highest priority to the recovery/reduction of tax arrears during the current financial year. In a few of the cases mentioned in the list the demands had not fallen due for payment, while in some others, the demands are in dispute. Steps have been taken to expedite the disposal of the pending appeals in these cases. Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the authorities concerned to collect/recover the outstanding taxes in accordance with the provisions of the various direct taxes Acts. These steps include—

(a) levy of interest for delayed payment of tax;

(b) imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax;

(c) attachment of monies due to the defaulter; and

(d) attachment and sale of movable/immovable properties.

Steps have also been taken to examine and weed out-infructuous and irrecoverable arrears.

भारत सरकार द्वारा पाकिस्तान में उद्योग स्थापित किया जाना

891. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारत सरकार का यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया है जिसमें भारत पाकिस्तान में उद्योग स्थापित कर उनका माल खरीदेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत द्वारा पाकिस्तान में किस प्रकार के उद्योग लगाये जायेंगे और उन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) तथा (ख). 6 से 10 अक्तूबर, 1978 तक इस्लामाबाद में भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच हुई वार्ताओं के दौरान, दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार विनिमय में और अधिक मात्रा तथा संतुलन की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में बातचीत हुई । भारत की ओर से एक अस्थायी सुझाव यह दिया गया कि पाकिस्तान में एक संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित किया जाए जिसमें पुनः खरीद की व्यवस्था हो । पाकिस्तान पक्ष इस अस्थायी सुझाव पर कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं दिखा पाया ।

Firms engaged in Frog Legs Export

892. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of Industries/Firms or other concerns engaged in frog-legs export trade in the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) the quantity and value of the frog-legs exported by the above mentioned concerns in the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The names of industries/firms or other concerns engaged in frog legs export trade in Maharashtra and their respective exports of frog legs during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, both in terms of value and quantity are as follows:—

Q: Quantity in Kg.
V: Value in Rupees

Name of the firm		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Greaves International, Bombay	Q:		68430	11975
		V:		1738723	294003
2.	Britannia Seafoods, Bombay	Q:		183225	259676
		V:		3671426	5089266
3.	Ravi Fisheries (P) Ltd. Bombay	Q:	52613	104089	38866
		V:	1255346	2384712	940208
4.	Britannia Biscuits Co. Ltd.	Q:	105890	79535	20934
		V:	2658462	1766546	428185
5.	Ravi Fisheries, Bombay	Q.		32126	5209
		V1		687900	335750

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	G.R. Kassamali, Bombay	Q:	52451	50019	6877
		V:	1085828	965168	196885
7.	R.W. Sawant & Co., Bombay	Q:	..	79980	137156
		V:	..	2154866	3903564
8.	Goa Garden (P) Ltd., Bombay	Q:	6916	424520	..
		V:	120829	357465	..
9.	Indian Seafood Corpn., Bombay	Q:	3046	2060	3025
		V:	56600	500215	86645
10.	Sawant Fisheries (P) Ltd., Bombay	Q:	..	233475	114351
		V:	..	4845355	1830790
11.	A Johnson, Bombay	Q:	4881	103805	77282
		V:	959215	..	1617304
12.	Janso Exports (P) Ltd., Bombay	Q:	25139	2710	..
		V:	421380	100219	..
13.	Liberty Oil Mills, Bombay	Q:		..	18330
		V:		..	367433
14.	Jolly Exports, Bombay	Q:		..	1280
		V:		..	23596
15.	Bombay Fisheries Corpn., Bombay	Q:		6380	
		V:		274160	
16.	Greaves Cotton Co., Bombay	Q:	2485		
		V:	76663		
17.	Hally Fisheries (P) Ltd., Bombay	Q:	10145		
		V:	229686		
18.	ITC Ltd., Bombay	Q:	20191		..
		V:	556457		..
19.	K.H. Shroff and Sons, Bomay	Q:	2542	..	..
		V:	390000	..	..

Recovery of Income-tax from L.I.C. Agents

893. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a written representation dated 6th September, 1977, has been received by Government regarding Central Government's order deducting income-tax from L.I.C. Agents causing harassment to them; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The suggestion in the representation is that income-tax should not be deducted at source under section 194D of the Income-tax Act, 1961 from insurance commission paid to life insurance agents in cases where the agents do not have taxable income.

(b) By vitrtue of section 197 of the Income-tax Act, an insurance agent whose total income does not exceed the exemption limit can obtain a certificate from the Income-tax Officer authorising the payment of income by way of insurance commission without deduc-

tion of tax at source. Further, the Direct Tax Laws Committee (Choksi Committee) have recommended in their Final Report that deduction of tax at source under section 194D of the Income-tax Act should be made only where the payment to any one person during a financial year exceeds Rs. 1,500. This recommendation will be considered by the Government.

Tourist potential in Maharashtra

894. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made to assess the tourist potential in the State of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and steps taken or proposed to be taken to exploit this potential with a view to developing these areas and to attract more tourists there?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The State Government had been requested to make a quick tourism potential survey and to prepare a perspective plan of tourism development categorising the centre from the point of view of their importance to local, national and international tourism. The Government of Maharashtra had accordingly sent a perspective plan of tourism development. The matter was further discussed in the Tourism Ministers Conference held in New Delhi on 17-11-1978 It was then suggested that in addition to the development of facilities at Ajanta and Elephanta and the construction of a Janata hotel in Bombay, and a star category hotel at Juhu, the possibility of constructing a youth hostel at Bombay may also be considered. The suggestion made by the State Government will be considered keeping in view the availability of funds and *inter se* priorities.

Opening of Super Bazar Branches

895. SHRI ABDUL AHMAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state whether Government are contemplating of directing State Governments to open Super Bazars at all Tehsil headquarters to supply essentials of life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): The programme formulated by the Government visualises expansion of the network of branches of varying sizes to be set up by cooperatives in urban areas for distribution of essential commodities. The decisions as to whether department stores (Super Bazars) or smaller branches may be set up in the towns including Tehsil Headquarters are to be taken by the concerned cooperative institutions and State Governments, having regard to population coverage, per-capita income and considerations of economic viability of the units.

विदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा देखे जाने वाले पर्यटक स्थल

896. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने विदेशी पर्यटक भारत आये और 1973–74 से 1976–77 वर्षों के लिए उनका देशवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उन्होंने मुख्य रूप से किन-किन पर्यटन स्थलों की यात्रा की ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) वर्ष 1973–74 से 1976–77 के दौरान जो

विदेशी पर्यटक भारत आए उनके देश-वार आंकड़े दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2848/78.]

(ख) भारतीय प्रशासनिक स्टाफ कालेज हैदराबाद, द्वारा जुलाई, 1976 से जून, 1977 तक किए गए विदेशी पर्यटकों के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार पर्यटक अभिरुचि के ऐसे 44 स्थानों की सूची, जिनकी विदेशी पर्यटकों ने यात्रा की, विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिय संख्या LT 2848/78].

स्वर्ण समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये अध्ययन दल की नियुक्ति

897. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार स्वर्ण समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए सुझाव प्राप्त करने हेतु कोई अध्ययन दल नियुक्त करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : सरकार ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की है, जो स्वर्ण नीति के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करेगी और उपयुक्त सिफारिशें पेश करेगी।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शाखाएं खोलना

898. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकों की शाखायें खोलने की दिशा में कहां तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है और इस बारे में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) किन-किन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितनी-कितनी शाखाएं खोली हैं ; और

(ग) इस वर्ष के अन्त तक कितनी शाखाएं खोले जाने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) शाखा विस्तार नीति को इस प्रकार से बनाया गया है कि इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, विशेषत: कम बैंक वाले जिलों में, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के सुधरे हुए शाखा जाल के माध्यम से बैंकिंग उद्योग की बेहतर भौगोलिक व्याप्ति सुनिश्चित की जा सके। परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के बैंक कार्यालयों की संख्या जो 30–6–69 को 1832 थी, वह सितम्बर, 1978 के अन्त तक, बढ़ कर, 12086 हो गई। नयी शाखा लायसेंसिंग नीति के अन्तर्गत, अगले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बैंकों के शाखा विस्तार के प्रयासों में इस बात का ध्यान दिया जायेगा कि बैंक रहित ग्रामीण और उन जिलों के अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों में बैंक व्याप्ति में सुधार आ सके, जिसमें प्रति बैंक जनसंख्या का औसत राष्ट्रीय औसत से अधिक है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का सुझाव है कि अलग अलग जिले के आधार पर घाटे वाले जिलों की शाखा की बैंकिंग आवश्यकताओं की जांच की जाये और बैंकों तथा संबद्ध राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से तीन-वर्षीय योजना बनाई जाये।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के बारे में संबद्ध आंकड़े अनुबन्ध में दिये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि सितम्बर, 1978 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के पास ग्रामीण स्थानों में कार्यालय खोलने के लिए 804 लायसेंस/आवंटन मौजूद थे और आशा है कि बैंक इन लायसेंसों/आवंटनों को यथाशीघ्र कार्यान्वित कर देंगे।

विवरण

बैंकों का नाम	ग्रामीण शाखाओं की संख्या
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विशेष किस्म के कपड़े पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क लगाया जाना

899. **श्री युवराज :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विशेष किस्म के कपड़े और इससे बनी वस्तुओं पर 10 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लाया गया है; और यदि हां, तो उक्त शुल्क से प्रभावित मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 3 अक्तूबर, 1978 को प्रख्यापित और दिनांक 4-10-78 से प्रभावी अतिरिक्त उत्पाद-शुल्क (टैक्सटाइल और टैक्सटाइल वस्तुएं) अध्यादेश, 1978 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित टैक्सटाइल और टैक्सटाइल वस्तुओं पर प्रभावी मूल उत्पादन-शुल्क के 10 प्रतिशत की दर से अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया गया है ।

1. मानवनिर्मित तंतु, मानवनिर्मित फिलामेंट सूत, सैलूलोजिक कता सूत और गैर सैलूलोजिक अपशिष्ट ।

2. सभी प्रकार का सूती सूत ।

3. ऊनी और एक्रीलिक कता सूत ।

4. गैर सैलूलोजिक कता सूत ।

5. सूती फैब्रिक ।

6. कशीदाकारी किया हुआ रेशमी फैब्रिक ।

7. ऊनी फैब्रिक ।

8. मानवनिर्मित फैब्रिक ।

9. ऊन की पूनिया ।

टैक्सटाइल (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1978 के अधीन मूल्य नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत आने वाले निर्दिष्ट सूती फैब्रिकों को इस लेवी से छूट दी गयी है । विलेपित, संसेचित अथवा पटलित सूती फैब्रिकों के मामले में अतिरिक्त शुल्क, आधारी फैब्रिकों पर प्रभावी मूल शुल्क के 10 प्रतिशत की दर से लगता है । विलेपित, पटलित अथवा संसेचित मानव निर्मित फैब्रिकों को भी इस लेवी से छूट दी गयी है । ये छूटे अधिसूचना जारी करके प्रदान की दी गयी हैं ।

टैक्सटाइल उद्योग से मूल्य स्तर बनाए रखने का अनुरोध किया गया है । इसके

अतिरिक्त, चूंकि वर्तमान लेवी प्रभावी मूल उत्पादनशुल्क का केवल दसवां भाग है, इसलिए आम उपयोग के अधिकांश कपड़ के मूल्यों पर, इसका यदि कोई प्रभाव पड़ेगा तो वह नाममात्र का होगा ।

दालों की कमी

900. **श्री युवराज :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत कुछ वर्षों से दालों की सप्लाई कम हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक शाकाहारी व्यक्ति को प्रतिदिन कम से कम 80 ग्राम दाल की आवश्यकता होती है परन्तु दालों के मूल्यों में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है और आम आदमी के आहार में इनकी कमी होती जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने तक उनकी मांग पूरी करने के लिये कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) यह सही है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान दालों की आपूर्ति की स्थिति कठिन रही है ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय पोषाहार संस्थान द्वारा लगाये गये अनुमानों के अनुसार 1971 में दालों तथा मूंगफली की प्रति व्यक्ति न्यूनतम उपभोग की आवश्यकता 64.1 ग्राम प्रतिदिन थी । वर्ष 1971 के लिये शाकाहारियों के बारे में अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । 1961 में, देश में शाकाहारियों के लिये दालों की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत न्यूनतम खपत की आवश्यकता 68.9 ग्राम प्रतिदिन आंकी गई थी । इन आवश्यकताओं के मुकाबले में 1977 में दालों की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलभ्यता 43 ग्राम प्रतिदिन बैठती है ।

(ग) दालों के अंतर्गत अधिक क्षेत्र लाकर तथा प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादकता बढ़ा कर दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । 1977-78 में कुछ दालों के समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ाये गये, घोषित किये गये ताकि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिले । चने का समर्थन मूल्य 1976–77 के 95 रू० प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ा कर 125 रु० प्रति क्विंटल किया गया । पहली बार, वर्ष 1977–78 के लिये अरहर तथा मूंग के लिए क्रमशः 155 रु० और 165 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किये गये । भारतीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ मर्यादित (नेफड) तथा राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ (एन० सी० सी० एफ०) जैसी राष्ट्र स्तरीय सहकारी समितियां, सहकारी समितियों और राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों के माध्यम से वितरण के लिये दालों की अधिक मात्रा में खरीद कर रही है ।

देश के बाजारों में दालों की उपलभ्यता सुधारने के लिये पहली अप्रैल, 1978 से दालों का आयात खुले आम लाइसेंस (ओ० जी० एल०) के अंतर्गत रखा गया है ।

विकासशील देशों के विकास के लए विश्व बैंक सहायता

901. **श्री युवराज :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विकासशील देशों ने अपने व्यापार के संवर्धन हेतु विकसित देशों को अपने माल के निर्यात संबंधी शर्तों में रियायत किये जाने की सिफारिशें की हैं ;

(ख) क्या विकासशील देशों ने विश्वव बैंक से आग्रह किया है कि वह परियोजना अनुदान देने की बजाय आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों के लिये सहायता दे ;

(ग) क्या सदस्य देशों ने इस वर्ष विश्व बैंक के वार्षिक सत्र के समय यह भी अनुरोध किया है कि धनराशी निकालने के अधिकारों के अधीन राशी में भी वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो विकास-शील देशों की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से क्या निर्णय किया गया है और इसे कब लागू किया जायेगा ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी हां, विकासशील देशों ने यह अनुरोध किया था कि विकसित देशों को चाहिए कि वे अपनी मंडियों में विकासशील देशों द्वारा भेजी जाने वाली वस्तुओं की बिक्री के लिए और सुविधायें दें ।

(ख) विकासशील देशों ने यह अनुरोध किया है कि विश्व बैंक द्वारा दिए जाने वाले कुल ऋणों में कार्यक्रम ऋणों का हिस्सा काफी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) वाशिंगटन डी० सी० में 24 सितम्बर, 1978 को हुई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के गवर्नरों के बोर्ड की अन्तरिम समिति की बैठक में अगले तीन वर्षों में 12 अरब विशेष आहरण अधिकारों (एस० डी० आर०) के सृजन की सिफारिश की गई । समिति ने विश्व बैंक की पूंजी बढ़ाए जाने, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के पुनर्भरण, विशेष आहरण अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में पुनर्गठन व्यवस्था में ढील और कोटे की सातवीं समीक्षा जैसे विषयों पर भी सफारिशें कीं ।

समिति ने संरक्षणवाद के बढ़ते हुए खतरे के प्रति पुनः चिंता व्यक्त की और बहुपक्षीय व्यापार बातचीत को सफलतापूर्वक शीघ्र ही पूरा करने पर बल दिया । समिति ने विकसित देशों द्वारा अपनी मंडियों को विकास-शील देशों के उत्पादों के लिए अधिक व्यापक रूप से खोल देने, विकसित देशों के पूंजी बाजारों से इन देशों के लिए और अधिक उदारता से सहायता की व्यवस्था करने तथा पहले से अधिक संतोषप्रद स्तर पर सरकारी विकास सहायता सहित विकासशील देशों को वास्तविक संसाधनों के पर्याप्त अन्तरण के लिए आश्वस्त करने जैसे उपाय किए जाने की वांछनीयता पर भी बल दिया ।

कई विकसित देशों, विशेष रूप से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय और जापान ने ऐसी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की हैं, जिनके अनुसार कई टैरिफ लाइनों के लिए विकासशील देशों में उत्पादित वस्तुओं को टैरिफ के मामले में तरजीह दी जाती है । लेकिन अपने उद्योगों और अपनी कृषि को संरक्षण प्रदान करने के विचार से विकसित देशों ने कपड़े और चमड़े की वस्तुओं जैसे कुछ औद्योगिक उत्पादों और कई कृषि वस्तुओं पर लगाई गई मात्रात्मक पांबदियों और टैरिफ की रुकावटें पूरी तरह से दूर नहीं की हैं ।

Foreign Exchange remittances by Indian Emigrants from Oil Exporting and Western Countries

902. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange remittances of Indian emigrants from the oil exporting countries and other Western countries during the last three years; and

(b) the increase or decrease percentage over the three previous years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The statistics of foreign exchange remittances by the Indian emigrants are not maintained by Reserve Bank of India separately for the oil exporting countries and other western countries. However, the figures of total inward remittances for the years

1975, 1976 and 1977 are furnished below:-

Year	Amount (Rs in crores)
1975	1054·75
1976	1520·41
1977	1901·67
TOTAL	4476·83

The above amounts represent non-export receipts such as airlines receipts; shipping receipts; insurance receipts; dividend receipts, tourism receipts, etc., besides the four heads of receipts relevant to the term "inward remittances" namely, (i) family maintenance; (ii) savings of non-residents; (iii) migrant's transfer; and (iv) money order receipts.

(b) The total figure of inward remittances for the years, 1972, 1973 and 1974 was Rs. 1288.67 crores. There has therefore been an increase in the inward remittances in the three years, 1975, 1976 and 1977 of 247.40 per cent over the preceeding three years.

Inquiry into Capital Investments in HIMCO Laboratories, Sonepat

903. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6752 on 14th April, 1978 regarding the Capital Investments of HIMCO Laboratories, Sonepat (Haryana) and state:

(a) whether any detailed investigation has been made to inquire that the names mentioned in Annexure A (except at serial numbers 1, 2, 11, 14 and 26) are genuine or fictitious;

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry; and

(c) if not, the reasons why this important inquiry about the source of financial investment was not made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Income-tax assessments of M/s. HIMCO Laboratories have been completed upto year 1975-76. The genuineness of the credits mentioned in Annexure A at serial Nos. 3,4,5,6,7,8, 9,10,12, and 13 have been enquired into as they relate to a period for which the Income-tax assessment has been completed. In the case of the remaining deposits enquiries will be made at the time when these deposits come up for consideration in the relevant assessment.

(b) The enquiries made show that the credits at serial No. 3,4,5,6,7,8,9, 10,12, and 13 are genuine. The result of the enquiry in the other cases will be known only after the completion of the Income-tax Assessment of M/s. HIMCO for assessment year 1976-77 and 1977-78.

(c) Does not arise.

Places of tourism being developed in Karnataka by Central Government

904. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any places in Karnataka are being developed by the Central Government to promote tourism in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism has taken up the construction of a youth hostel at Mysore; a forest lodge at Dendeli; and plans to construct a forest lodge at

Bandipur. Master plans (land use plans) have been prepared/are under preparation for Aihole-Pattadakal-Badami and Hampi. The India Tourism Development Corporation has started construction work on adding 30 rooms to the Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel at Mysore which is likely to be completed during the financial year 1979-80.

Crisis in Cashew Industry

905. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cashew Industry is facing a crisis; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof and steps taken to protect the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Cashew Industry has been adversely affected because of the decline in exports.

(b) Fall in exports is mainly due to decline in the availability of imported raw cashewnuts for processing and also the fall in the unit value realisation on exporters. In addition, exporter are facing difficulties due to certain local policies like pricing of raw cashewnuts and restriction on movements of raw cashewnuts.

Steps are being taken to increase cashew production within the country and also to procure raw cashewnuts in larger quantities through imports.

Percentage of S.C. and S.T. in State Bank of Patiala

906. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of SC/ST in Officer Cadre is very low in State Bank of Patiala;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while making promotions to Officer Cadre from clerical staff in the year 1977 all Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates called for interview were rejected even though they passed the competitive written test held by the National Institute of Bank Management, Bombay and possessed all the requisite qualifications for the post; and

(c) whether the bank proposes to hold any special promotion test for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes to ensure adequate representation of these communities in Officer Cadre?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) State Bank of Patiala has reported that the percentage of SC/ST officers which was 1.37 in December, 1977 has increased to 2.7 in November, 1978.

(b) and (c). According to the bank only 2 SC/ST candidates appeared in the written examination held in 1977 for promotion from clerical grade to officers grade II. One candidate who qualified in the written examination was not found suitable for promotion after interview despite relaxations. During 1978, State Bank of Patiala has selected 3 SC/ST candidates for promotion. The bank has also conducted a special test exclusively for SC/ST candidates for promotion to Officers' Grade II.

With a view to increasing the representations of these communities the bank has decided to give relaxations/concessions to SC/ST candidates as follows:-

(i) Relaxation of qualifying marks in written examination by 5 percent and in interview by 10 percent.

(ii) Provision of reservation in posts filled by promotion at 15 per cent for SC and 7½ per cent for ST candidates.

(iii) Reduction of service norms by two years where the minimum service limit is 8 years or more; by one year where it is less than 8 years.

(iv) Relaxation of upper age limit by 5 years.

(v) Allowing five chances for promotion to Officers' Grade II.

जयपुर (राजस्थान) में विकास और उसे सुन्दर बनाना

*905. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयपुर (राजस्थान) के विकास और उसे सुन्दर बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से विशेष धनराशि की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बीड़ियों पर शुल्क

908. **श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीड़ियों पर लेबिल लगाने वाले बीड़ी निर्माताओं पर प्रति एक हजार लेबिलों पर 2 रुपये की दर से लेबिल कर लगाया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे बीड़ी निर्माता जो बीड़ियों पर लेबिल नहीं लगाते ऐसे कर से मुक्त हैं जिससे लेबिल लगाने वाले निर्माताओं के लिये कठिनाइयां पैदा होती हैं ; और

(ग) एक समान कर लगाने के विचार से सरकार का विचार सभी बीड़ी निर्माताओं पर शुल्क लगाने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) और (ख). बीड़ियों पर, केन्द्रीय उत्पादशुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 की प्रथम अनुसूची की मद 4 II (3) के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क लगता है। बीड़ियों पर शुल्क की अदायगी नकद की जाती है न कि किसी लेबल चिपकाने के माध्यम से ।

बीड़ियों का विवरण तथा उन पर लागू होने वाले मूल, अतिरिक्त (बिक्री कर के स्थान पर), तथा विशेष उत्पादन शुल्क की दरें निम्नलिखित हैं :

टैरिफ मद सं	विवरण	उत्पादनशुल्क की दरें (प्रति एक हजार बीड़ियां)		
		मूल	अतिरिक्त	विशेष
4 II (3) (ii)	बीड़ियां जिनके निर्माण में बिजली की सहायता से अथवा उसके बिना चालित मशीनों की सहायता से कोई प्रक्रिया की गई हो ।	4.60 रु०	1.00 रु०	मूल उत्पादनशुल्क का 5 प्रतिशत ।
4 II (3) (ii)	अन्य बीड़ियां	1.60 रु०	0.40 रु०	यथोपरि

अधिसूचना द्वारा, मद 4 II (3)(ii) के अन्तर्गत आने वाली बीड़ियों को उन पर लगने वाले पूर्ण शुल्क से छूट दी गई है परन्तु इस प्रकार की छूट ऐसी किसी बीड़ी के संबंध में नहीं दी जायेगी जो किसी ब्राण्ड नाम के अन्तर्गत बेची जाती हो, चाहे वह रजिस्टर्ड हो अथवा नहीं, अर्थात् कोई नाम या मार्का जैसे कोई चिन्ह, मोनोग्राम, लेबल हस्ताक्षर अथवा कल्पना-योजित शब्द अथवा कोई ऐसी लिखावट जिसका प्रयोग ऐसी बीड़ियों के संबंध में इस प्रयोजन के लिए किया जाता हो कि व्यापार के दौरान बीड़ियों और किसी व्यक्ति के बीच, जो ऐसे नाम अथवा मार्के का इस्तेमाल उस व्यक्ति के परिचय के उल्लेख सहित अथवा उसके बिना करता हो, संबंध का संकेत करे या ऐसे संकेत का आभास दे।

ब्राण्ड वाली बीड़ियों का निर्माण अपेक्षाकृत बड़े निर्माताओं द्वारा किया जाता है और इसलिए बिना ब्राण्ड वाली बीड़ियों पर दी गई उपर्युक्त छूट से उन्हें कोई गम्भीर कठिनाई पेश आने की संभावना नहीं है।

(ब) फिलहाल, बिना ब्राण्ड वाली सभी बीड़ियों पर उत्पादनशुल्क लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के समक्ष नहीं है।

Quantity of Iron Ore Exported

909. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Iron Ore exported during the last 3 years; year-wise;

(b) the names of the countries to whom exported, the quantity exported during each year;

(c) the quantity likely to be exported during the next year, and

(d) the names of the Countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Total exports of Indian iron ore during the last three years were as under:—

Qty. (Million Tonnes)

Year	Qty.
1975-76 .	22·514
1976-77 . .	23·098
1977-78 . . .	21·614

(b) A statement showing country-wise export of iron ore is attached.

(c) and (d). It is expected that exports of iron ore during 1978-79 would be of the same order and to same destinations as in 1977-78 besides to China, Abu Dhabi and U.A.E.

Statement

Destination-wise Exports of Iron Ore from India

Qty. (Million Tonnes)

Destination	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Qty.	Qty.	Qty.
Japan	17·180	17·770	16·647
U.S.A.	0·029	0·132	—

1	2	3	4
EAST EUROPE			
Rumania	2·032	1·602	1·824
Czechoslovakia	0·403	0·490	0·458
Poland	0·575	0·329	0·025
Hungary	0·133	0·192	0·149
Germany (East)	—	0·289	0·499
Yugoslavia	—	0·026	0·310
Bulgaria	0·118	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	3·261	2·936	3·265
WEST EUROPE			
Holland	0·586	0·608	0·082
Italy	0·170	0·029	0·564
Germany (West)	0·350	0·239	—
Belgium	0·035	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	1·141	0·876	0·646
OTHERS			
South Korea	0·605	0·916	0·802
Taiwan	0·137	0·134	0·117
Iraq	0·019	0·024	0·108
Turkey	0·142	0·261	—
U.A.E.	—	0·04 9	0·018
Kenya	—	—	0·011
SUB-TOTAL	0·903	1·384	1·056
GRAND TOTAL	22·514	23·098	21·614

BREAK-UP OF THE TOTAL EXPORTS

M.M.T.C.	11·618	11·738	12·297
Pvt. Shippers	10·896	11·360	9·317
	22·514	23·098	21·614

India's participation in International Trade Fairs during 1977 and 1978

910. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in any International Trade Fairs in the years 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether as a result of such participation, India's export trade was boosted to some countries, and if so, where and to what extent; and

(d) whether any trade agreements were bilaterally arrived at as a consequence and if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is attached.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

(Rs in lakhs)

S. No	Events held during 1977	Exhibits sold	Business Finalised	Business under negotiation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indian Exhibition in Hongkong Jan 4—12, 1977	2·61	10·00	..
2	Frankfurt Spring Fair, Frankfurt (W. Germany February 27—March 3, 1977	2·25	432·54	..
3	Cairo International Fair, Cairo (ARE).	0·29	90·50	..
4.	Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig GDR, March 13—20, 1977		300·00	200·00
5.	Indian Trade Exhibition, Kualalumpur (Malayasia) April 10—20, 1977	10·41	39·80	1609·00
6.	Milan International Fair, Milan (Italy) April 14—23, 1977	7·96	12·11	54·22
7	2nd Asian Fair, Melbourne (Australia) May 20—28, 1977	0·82	10·03	
8	Production Show, Toronto, (Canada) May 16—20, 1977	0·17	21·00	13·68
9	Poznan International Fair, Poznan (Poland) June 12—20, 1977	0·33	90·00	23·00
10.	Dar-e-Salam International Fair, (Tanzania) August 1—9, 1977	3·12	91·00	100·00
11.	Mozambique International Fair, (Mozambique) August 27—September 11, 1977	0·24	123·29	3·00

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Tehran International Fair, Tehran (Iran) Sept , 19 October 1, 1977 . . .	1·95	352·50	118·00
13.	Brno Autom Fair, Brno (Czechoslovagia) Sept 14—22, 1977	2·05		
14.	Zagreb Autumn Fair, Zagreb (Yugoslavia), Sept 9—18, 1977		149·71	212·15
15	Baghdad International Fair, Baghdad (Iraq) October 1—15, 1977	2·52	9·59	4·00
16	Indian Textile Show, Montreal, Toronto (Canada) October, 1977 . . .	..	49·37	118·10
17.	Lima International Fair, Lima, (Peru), Nov. 16—27, 1977	4·00	2·00	2·50
	TOTAL	38·72	1783·44	2457·65
	Events held during 1978			
1	Khartoum International Fair, Sudan, Jan. 19—27, 1978	1·32	33·91	20·84
2.	Tripoli International Fair, Tripoli (Libya), March 1—20, 1978	0·17	81·23	82·00
3	Cairo International Fair, Cairo (ARE) March 11—25, 1978	0·62	183·34	203·39
4	Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig (GDR) March 12—19, 1978	0·01	335·14	99·13
5.	56th Milan International Fair, Milan (Italy) April 14—23, 1978	7·85	29·00	223·00
6.	14th Zambia International Trade Fair (Zambia) June 29—July 4, 1978	6·25	110·34	0·64
7	Silver Jubilee Damascus International Fair, Damascus (Syria), July 15—August, 1, 1978	0·11	20·56	
8	Indian National Exhibition, Moscow (USSR) August 1—30, 1978	26·87	454·00	1430·00
9·	36th Stockholm International Consumer Goods Fair (St Erik's Fair) (Sweden), August 25—September 3, 1978	2·38	4·90	4·00
10.	Budapest International Autumn (Consumer Goods) Fair, Budapest (Hungary) Sept. 22—October 1, 1978	0·42	469·00	20·00
11.	Tehran International Fair, Tehran (Iran) September 19—October 1, 1978 . .		283·85	..
12.	Baghdad International Fair, Baghdad (Iraq) October 1—15, 1978	8·00	130·00	450·00
	TOTAL . . .	54·00	2135·00	2543·00

Instructions for serving Alcholic Beverages by AI and IA

911. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India and Indian Airlines have issued any instructions and guidelines regarding the serving of alcoholic beverages during their international and domestic flights to foreign and Indian tourists and passengers:

(b) if so, full facts thereof, including details of all such instructions;

(c) whether Government have ordered that the said instructions be implemented and enforced compulsorily;

(d) reasons for issuing such instructions and guidelines; and

(e) whether the said governmental action has adversely affected the inflow of foreign tourist traffic in particular; if so, broad indication thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). Only Indian Airlines have been advised to make announcements on board the aircraft requesting the passengers not to consume alcoholic drinks inside the aircraft.

(e) There is no indication of this advice having affected the tourist traffic carried by Indian Airlines.

Meetings of International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

912. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended recently the meetings abroad of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;

(b) if so, when, where and for what duration;

(c) broad details of the subjects and proposals considered at the said meetings; and

(d) main indication of India's initiatives and actions, if any, at these international meetings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During September, 1978, I attended the meetings of the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of International Monetary Fund, the Joint Ministerial Committee on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries (Development Committee) and the annual meetings of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. These meetings were held at Washington DC from September 23 to 28, 1978.

(c) The Interim Committee discussed the world economic outlook and the working of international adjustment process. It reiterated its concern about the risk of increasing resort to protectionism and emphasised the desirability of measures on the part of developed countries to open their markets more widely to the products of the developing countries and to assure the developing countries an adequate inflow of real resources, including more satisfactory level of official development assistance. The Committee recommended the allocation of 12 billion Special Drawing Rights over the next three years. It also made recommendations on issues such as increase in the capital of World Bank, IDA replenishment, relaxation of reconstitution provisions regarding Special Drawing Rights and the Seventh Quota Review.

The Development Committee discussed the Development Report prepared by the World Bank and the subject of stabilisation of export earn-

ings. The Committee also expressed concern at the growing threat of trade protectionism and stressed that trade limiting measures which now are in existence should be reviewed and progressively reduced. The Committee felt that a substantial increase in the flow of concessional assistance to low income countries is essential for meeting their modest growth objectives. The Committee stressed that decisions should be reached quickly on increase in the capital of the World Bank and negotiations should commence early for increasing IDA resources.

(a) The annual meetings of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank provided occasion for both formal and informal exchange of views amongst the Finance Ministers. In my speech at the Development Committee meeting, I emphasised that India's strategy is based on the policy of maximum self-reliance, that the bulk of resources needed for development has always been raised domestically and in our Five Year Plan, domestic resources will finance 95 percent of the investment. I expressed concern over the new wave of protectionism in the developed countries and urged a halt to this practice. I also emphasised the need for raising the rates of official development assistance and a more systematic approach to the solution of the debt problem of the developing countries.

In my intervention at the Interim Committee meeting, I stressed the need for much larger resources from the developed countries and the need to make available short and medium term financing to cover the balance of payments deficits in all developing countries. In this connection, I emphasised the need for increased allocation of Special Drawing Rights without the stipulation about a part of it having to be paid in as contribution on account of increase in quotas under the Seventh Quota Review.

In my speech at the Fund-Bank meeting I urged *inter-alia*, that the International Monetary Fund should make effective use of its powers of surveillance to prevent persistence of disorderly movements in the exchange market, that the reconstitution requirement in respect of Special Drawing Rights should be totally eliminated in due course and that the entire burden of structural adjustment on account of protectionism should not be cast only on poor developing countries. The urgent need for raising international resources transfers, concessional assistance to the poorer among the developing countries and early commencement of negotiations for replenishment of IDA-VI and strengthening the capital base of the World Bank were also emphasised.

Visits of the Minister of Commerce to Foreign Countries

913. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited one or more foreign countries since he assumed charge as Minister of Commerce;

(b) if so, full facts to-date;

(c) what were the concrete gains accrued to India as a result of these visits;

(d) whether he was accompanied by one or more officials and non-officials on these visits and if so, their names, designations, qualifications, etc; and

(e) total expenses incurred by him and his accompanying personnel on all these visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2849/78).

Unaccounted Money in active Circulation

914. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an indepth study of the economic forces which, according to many experts, show a disturbing trend of unaccounted money being back in active circulation and speculative pressures building up fast; and

(b) if so, their findings and the measures proposed to counter the menace?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). There is no evidence that speculative pressures are fast building up in the economy of that circulation of black money is showing an upward trend. Whole sale prices have remained fairly stable during the last 18 month or so. However, to counter pressure on commodities in short supply, effective measures are taken to augment their supply through indigenous production as well as imports. As for unaccounted money, Government is continuing its measures to counter this evil. The demonetisation of high denomination notes earlier this year was one such measure.

राजस्थान में अन्त्योदय योजना के अन्तगत ऋण-आवेदन पत्र

915. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में अन्त्योदय योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा ऋणों के लिये कितने परिवारों के आवेदन पत्र बैंकों को भेजे गये हैं ; और

(ख) विभिन्न बैंकों द्वारा अन्त्योदय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने परिवारों को अभी तक ऋण दिये गये हैं और ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई है और शेष परिवारों को ऋण देने के संबंध में क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). 30–9–1978 की स्थिति के बारे में प्राप्त अनन्तिम आंकडों के अनुसार, राजस्थान में अन्त्योदय योजना के अंतर्गत दिये जाने वाले ऋण के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को 20768 आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे । इनमें से 16289 आवेदन-पत्र स्वीकार कर लिये गये थे तथा 3.15 करोड़ रुपये की राशि के ऋण स्वीकृत कर दिये गये थे । बाकी बचे आवेदन पत्रों पर भी प्राथमिकता के आधार पर विचार किया जा रहा था ।

राजस्थान में पर्यटन का संवधन

916. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर:** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य में पर्यटन विकास संवर्धन के लिये केन्द्र सरकार को कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है ;

(ख) इस वर्ष कितने विदेशी पर्यटकों ने राजस्थान राज्य की यात्रा की ; और

(ग) विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की दृष्टि से राजस्थान में पर्यटन महत्व के स्थानों पर अर्थात् जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर आदि में किस प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्वदेशी और स्थानीय पर्यटकों के लिए पर्यटन अवस्थापना के विकास हेतु विस्तृत स्कीमें तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के अन्तर्गत कार्यान्वित की जाने के लिए लिए परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना तैयार की जाए । राजस्थान सरकार से इस तरह की परिप्रेक्ष्य योजना प्राप्त हो

गई है। इस मामले पर 17-11-1978 को आयोजित पर्यटन मंत्रियों की बैठक में आगे विचार किया गया। उस समय यह प्रस्ताव किया गया कि अम्बेर और जैसलमेर में पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास, जोधपुर और उदयपुर में जनता होटलों के निर्माण और राणा प्रताप से संबंधित 5 स्थानों के विकास कार्य को केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत ले लिया जाए।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक आगमनों के आंकड़े अखिल भारतीय आधार पर तैयार किए जाते हैं न कि राज्य-वार या स्थान-वार आधार पर। परन्तु फिर भी वर्ष 1976-77 में किए गए विदेशी पर्यटकों के सर्वेक्षण में दो स्थानों यथा राजस्थान में जयपुर और उदयपुर के बारे में उपलब्ध है, जिसमें यह उल्लेख है कि इन स्थानों पर सर्वेक्षण की अवधि (जुलाई 1976 से जून, 1977) के दौरान भारत आए लगभग 579.578 विदेशी पर्यटकों के क्रमशः 12.97 प्रतिशत और 3.4 प्रतिशत पर्यटकों ने इन स्थानों की यात्रा की।

(ग) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा जैसलमेर में एक पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण किया गया है। केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत बाड़मेर में कोई सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं की गई हैं।

Foreign Exchange remitted by Coca-Cola Company

917. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the initial investment of the Coca-Cola Company at the commencement of its business in India;

(b) whether the initial investment was in Indian or foreign currency;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange remitted by the company during the last three years, year-wise in the shape of profits, service charges etc; and

(d) what is the amount of foreign exchange which is yet to be remitted by the Company during the period 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Capital initially invested by the U.S. Company in India was of the order of Rs. 6.6 lakhs and the investment was in foreign currency.

(c)

Year	Profit	H.O./Area Office expenses	Service charges	Imports	Total
1973	76,10,075 (1971)	—	—	18,54,348	94,64,423
1974	81,36,798 (1972)	*35,49,505	—	6,71,549	1,23,57,852
1975	71,23,076	..		15,76,737	86,99,813
TOTAL	2,28,69,949	35,49,505	...	41,02,634	3,05,22,088

For the period after 1975 no remittance has so far been allowed.

(d) Remittance applications to the extent detailed below are pending consideration by the Reserve Bank of India:

(i) Service charges & H.O. expenses—US $ 11.52 lakhs.

(ii) Profits—Rs. 142.86 lakhs.

Loss Incurred due to Diamond Smuggling

918. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:
SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in the *Blitz* dated the 23rd September, 1978 wherein it has been stated that Government has been incurring loss of Rs. 100 crores due to diamond smuggling;

(b) whether it is also a fact that is diamond smuggling has been carried on with the collusion of Custom authorities with the diamond gangs; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to stop such evil practices from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Sir. However, reports received by Government do not suggest any large scale smuggling of diamonds from or into the country. The value of diamonds and precious stones seized by the Customs authorities during 1976, 1977 and 1978 (January to September, 1978) is reported to be Rs. 164 lakhs, Rs. 114.00 lakhs and Rs. 95.00 lakhs respectively.

(b) Except for a solitary case relating to seizure in 1976 of diamonds worth about Rs 58 lakhs in which there was suspicion of collusion of officers and in which necessary action against the officers has been initiated, no other instance indicating collusion of customs staff in the smuggling of diamond has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Although smuggling of diamonds continues to be under check, the field formations have been kept on alert to thwart any attempt at smuggling of diamonds. Government have also liberalised the import of rough diamonds and have exempted them from import duty.

Branches of State Bank not functioning in North Bihar

919. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank Branches are not functioning at seventeen places in North Bihar in the districts of Begusarai, Madhubani, Samastipur, Siwan, Saran, Gopalganj, Sitamarhi, Vishali, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and East and West Champaran;

(b) whether tenders were called by the Regional Director, State Bank of India, Patna for construction of suitable houses for the location of Branch Offices of the Bank at those seventeen places in Bihar;

(c) whether the last date of the offer was 4th March, 1978;

(d) whether any decision has been taken for the construction of suitable accommodation at these places; and

(e) if not the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Offers of accommodation were invited by Patna Local Head Office of the State Bank of India by

4th March, 1978 for 17 centres, comprising 12 centres whereat it already has village branches/sub-offices for their upgradation into full-fledged branches and at 5 centres where new branches were proposed to be opened.

Of the above 5 centres, one branch has been opened, three others are expected to be opened during the current year and the establishment of the branch at Bhagwanpurhat may be reconsidered as the Punjab National Bank has already an office thereat.

As regards 12 centres, referred to above, the existing offices at 7 centres have already been upgraded into full-fledged branches and the remaining 5 offices are expected to be upgraded by the end of the year.

Premises for offices at 3 out of the 17 centres have been finalised and offers of premises received in respect of the remaining centres are expected to be finalised before long.

Chokshi Committee Report on Direct Taxes

920. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:
SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chokshi Committee on Direct Taxes has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Final Report consists of three Parts containing 541 observations and recommendations. Part I contains recommendations regarding the substantive provisions of the Income-tax Act, the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, the Wealth-tax Act and the Gift-tax Act. Part II contains recommendations regarding the procedural provisons of these enactments. Part III contains recommendations regarding the substantive and procedural provisions of the Estate Duty Act. Copies of the Summary of the observations and recommendations contained in the Final Report have been placed in Parliament Library.

(c) The recommendations made by the Chokshi Committee in their Final Report are under consideration of the Government.

Multinational Companies Operating in India

921. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multinational companies operating in India either directly or in partnership with Indian firms as on 31st October, 1978;

(b) the main fields of their operation, their capital investments and the annual repatriation of profits from India;

(c) whether Government intends to put any restrictions on their activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5981 dated 7 April, 78 giving the latest available information. There is a time lag in the compila-

tion of such data and data for the period ending 31st October, 78 are not yet available.

(c) and (d). In terms of the Industrial Licensing and FERA policies foreign companies can expand their activities only in high priority or export oriented areas.

Permission to Start Private Passenger Air Service between Trivandrum and Kozhikode

922. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre for permission to start a private passenger air service between Trivandrum and Kozhikode; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No formal proposal has so far been received from Kerala Government by the Director General of Civil Aviation in accordance with the provision of the aircraft rules. Therefore no decision could be taken. However there was a reference to Chairman Indian Airlines and this was also informally discussed by the State Government. The position has been explained by the Director General of Civil Aviation to the State Government. Calicut is one of the 50 centres included in the proposal for third level operations—a project presently under consideration of Government.

Public Sector Corporations without top Executives

923. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Public Sector Corporations without top executives at present;

(b) what steps are being taken to appoint suitable incumbents to these posts;

(c) whether in the absence of the policy-making and planning machinery at the top, the production and overall working of these units is badly affected; and

(d) if so, what long-term measures Government propose to take to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The public enterprises where the post of chief executive is vacant and selection is yet to be made are given in the attached statement. In addition, in the case of chief executives of the following enterprises, the selections have been made and the appointments are being processed in Government.

1. Bharat Leather Corporation;

2. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers; and

3. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

Pending regular appointment, *ad-hoc* arrangements have been made so as to ensure that the enterprises do not suffer from lack of proper direction. Government is taking action to fill up the existing vacancies early. Government have instituted necessary machinery to ensure that vacancies in top posts in public enterprises are filled expeditiously and, in fact, advance action is taken for smooth succession to these posts..

Statement

List of Public Sector Corporations

1. State Farms Corporation	This post which was kept in abeyance has been recently revived:
2. Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd	
3. Coal India Ltd	
. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd	

5. Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation.	
6. Semi Conductors Corpn.	New Company
7. Fertilizer (Planning and Development) India Ltd.	New Company
8. Madras Refineries Ltd.	Vacancy has arisen due to sudden death of the Managing Director.

Measures to Recover Indirect Taxes

924. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the receipts under the head Indirect Taxes such as 'Customs' and 'Central Excise' up till the 30th September, 1978 and how these compare to the estimated receipts for the current financial year;

(b) the steps being taken to make good the deficit which is anticipated at present; and

(c) the amount of arrears outstanding under these heads and effective measures being taken to recover them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Revenue realisations from Customs duties for the period April-September, 1978 amount to Rs. 1032.57 crores which are 55.5 per cent of the SBE of Rs. 1860.64 crores for the year 1978-79. Revenue realisations from Union Excise Duties (excluding cesses on coal, salt, rubber, iron, ore, crude oil, limestone and dolomite) for the period April-Sptember, 1978 are provisionally place at Rs. 2444.97 crores which are 47.2 per cent of the SBE of Rs. 5184.93 crores or the year 1978-79.

(b) Taking receipts from Customs and Central Excise duties together the deficit is not significant. Presently, there is no proosal beore the Government to make good the short-fall in so far as it relates to Central Excise duties.

(c) Arrears of Customs duty pending over 3 months as on 30-9-78, amount to Rs. 7.29 crores. On the Central Excise side, the arrears of revenue, as on 1-9-78, amount to Rs. 37.32 crores pending collection either by way of persuasive action by the department with the assessees, or through certificate action through the State revenue authorities. In addition, an amount of Rs. 122.20 crores is also pending in cases connected with disputed assessments which are *sub-judice*, or form the subject matter of adjudications, appeals etc. The measures taken to liquidate these amounts include collection drives through special squads of officers, and expenditious disposals of adjudication cases, appeals and revision applications by the concerned authorities.

देना बैंक में आफिस ग्रेड 'सी' के पदों पर पदोन्नत किये गये अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों का तबादला

925. **श्री मही लाल :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देना बैंक में आफिसर ग्रेड 'सी के पदों पर पदोन्नत किये गये अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को अन्य क्षेत्रों में उनके नियुक्ति के स्थान से बहुत दूर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सवर्ण हिन्दुओं के पदोन्नत किये गये व्यक्तियों को न केवल उनके मूल रीजन में ही रखा गया बल्कि उनके नियुक्ति के स्थान पर ही रखा गया है ;

(ग) क्या स्थानान्तरण से पूर्व अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सभी व्यक्तियों से इस आशय का वचन लिया गया था कि उन्हें भारत में कहीं पर भी भेजा जा

सकता है और सवर्ण जातियों के व्यक्तियों से ऐसा वचन नहीं लिया गया था ;

(च) यदि हां, तो ऐसी अनियमितताएं करने और इन जातियों के लोगों के साथ भेदभाव करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(छ) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के साथ ही रहे ऐसे अत्याचार को रोकने और उन्हें सवर्ण जातियों के व्यक्तियों की भांति एक ही रीजन में विशेषकर उनके मूल नियुक्ति स्थान पर स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री एच० एम० पटेल : (क) और (ख). देना बैंक ने सरकार को सूचित किया है कि यद्यपि इसके कनिष्ठ वर्ग (वेतनमान 'ग') के अधिकारियों को भारत में कहीं भी स्थानान्तरित किया जा सकता है, फिर भी आमतौर से उन्हें कर्मचारी संघों के साथ प्रबंधकों द्वारा किये गये करार के अनुसार, सामान्य-वरिष्ठता-क्षेत्रों में ही स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है । यही नीति अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों के मामले में भी लागू की जाती है ।

(ग), (घ) और (ङ). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से 31-12-1977 को यह कहा गया था कि वे पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों में आरक्षण संबंधी सरकारी निर्देशों को लागू करें । लेकिन देना बैंक ने अपनी ही ओर से 15-12-1977 को अखिल भारतीय देना बैंक कर्मचारी समन्वय समिति के साथ एक तदर्थ समझौता कर लिया जिससे कि आरक्षित रिक्तियों के लिये अखिल भारतीय आधार पर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को प्रतियोगिता में बैठने का अवसर मिल सके । अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों को बैंक के वेतनमान 'ग' में अधिकारियों के रूप में पदोन्नति कर दिया गया था और उस सूची में सबसे नीचे के पांच अधिकारियों को छोड़कर जिन्हें उनके इच्छित क्षेत्र में रिक्तियां न होने के कारण तैनात नहीं किया जा सका, शेष सभी को उसी क्षेत्र में अथवा उनकी इच्छा के क्षेत्र में तैनात कर दिया गया था ; इसी प्रकार, सामान्य वर्ग के 57 उम्मीदवारों को भी उनसे कोई विकल्प मांगे बिना उनके क्षेत्र से बाहर तैनात किया गया, जबकि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के मामले में विकल्प मांगा गया था । इस प्रकार यह करार अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए एक अतिरिक्त रियायत के रूप में था ।

Squatting in Ashoka Hotel

926. SHRI K. MALLANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Hindustan Times dated 23rd October, 1978 that the five star Ashoka Hotel suddenly seems to have become a favourite political platform when a group of about 500 men led by a Metropolitan Councillor stormed into the luxury hotel on 22nd October, 1978 and squatted inside the lobby for three hours shouting slogans 'Ram Manohar Lohia Zindabad' and Raj Narain ko vapes lao; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their demand and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demonstrators belonging to the Lodhia Vichar Pratishthan protested against the construction of 5-star and Janata hotels, while the majority live in poverty. They demanded that the money proposed to be spent on the construction of the hotels may be diverted for providing electricity, water and other public conveniences in the resettlement colonies where about 10 lakh poor people live.

The Five Year Plan programmes give due priority to housing schemes for the economically weaker sections of the society. While the Government appreciates the demand for prviding housing and other related amenities in the resettlement colonies, these cannot be linked with the facilities provided or propose for tourists for each requirement has its allotted place in the National Plan and economy. Tourism is known to earn foreign exchange, generate employment, contribute to State revenue and through its multiplier effect bring economic benefits to the community. Incidents such as those witnessed at the Ashoka Hotel can only retard the growth of tourism in India thereby adversely affecting the livelihood of lakhs of people directly and indirectly dependent union the promotion of tourism in the country.

Master Plan for Tourist Potentialities of Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu

927. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of the Master Plan for the development of tourist potentialities of Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the estimated cost of development;

(c) the particulars of the phased programme; and

(d) indicated likely period of commencement and completion?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). The Government of Tamil Nadu has prepared a master plan of Mahabalipuram for ensuring a regulated growth of facilities and making it an attractive tourist centre keeping in view the recommendations contained in the UNDP Report on Beach Resorts Survey.

The Master Plan earmarks areas for the provision of tourist facilities, road systems, parking areas, control areas of archaeological interests, landscaping, development of a township, etc.

The State Government has recently appointed an architect to prepare a detailed scheme which will also include the cost of development and the phasing of the programme for implementation. The estimated cost of develop ment, and the likely period of commencement and completion will depend upon as to how soon the detailed scheme is prepared and acceptee by the different agencies which will be required to execute the various components of the developmental programme, and th quantum of funds made available of executing the programme.

Effect of Prohibition on Tourist Traffic

928. SHRI MANORAJAN BHAKTA: Will the Miniter of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep decline in the incoming foreign tourist rush during the current year due to the enforcement of prohibition policy by the Government;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government are reviewing their prohibition policy for the *bonafide* foreign and Indian tourists; and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir, During the period January to October 1978 a total of 5,89,284 foreign tourists visited

India recording an increase of 16.9 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has evolved guidelines to facilitate the implementation of total prohibition in the country in four years in terms of which the possibility of covering foreign tourists could by a system of permits would be worked out, whereas domestic tourists will be governed by the prohibition rules in force in each State.

Government's Gold Policy and its Effect on Rise in Prices

929. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN:
SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suspended the policy of auction of gold in open market;

(b) if so, the reasons for introduction of such a system of auction and subsequent suspension thereof;

(c) the effect of auction on the price of gold;

(d) whether many industrialists availed of the opportunity by this system for converting their black-money into legalised money; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout and general effect of the system of auction of gold on price rise in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sale of gold by auction was introduced by the Government on an experimental basis as an economic measure designed to supplement other anti-smuggling measures. It was also intended incidentally to mitigate the expansionary impact of the budgetary deficit. Smuggling has been curbed and an appreciable sum of money has been realised from the sale of the relatively small quantity of gold. The Government directed the Reserve Bank of India on 26-10-1978 to suspend further auctions of gold from Government stocks pending a review of the gold policy. Such a step has become necessary in view of the bullish trend in the international gold market in the recent past and consequent increase of speculative forces in the domestic market.

(c) and (e). The sale of gold by auction had stabilising effect on the price of gold till the end of July, 1978 and tended to reduce the gap between the international price of gold and the domestic price. The domestic price of gold, however, started rising from 9th August onwards primarily dues to the rapid rise in the international prices. A sudden steep rise in the international price of gold towards the end of September led, however, to a spectacular rise in domestic gold price due mainly to the play of speculative forces.

(d) Only licensed gold dealers and certified goldsmiths were eligible to bid in the gold auctions. The gold purchased are properly accounted for as per the Gold Control Act and the profits are liable to be taxed. Hence the question of using blackmoney in the transections does not arise.

Tourist Centres Sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh

930. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be plesed to state:

(a) the number of tourist centres sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh this year;

(b) if so, the centres; and

(c) the amount to be spent on these centres?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The Central Department of Tourism does not sanction the development of tourist centres as such but taken up specific schemes for the development of facilities at centres which are already visited by tourists or have the potential to attract them. During the year, Tourist Bungalows at Mantralayam and Warangal were completed and are likely to be commissioned shortly. The total *amount sanctioned for these is Rs. 8,03,100 and Rs. 10,35,800 respectively.

Decline in Exports in the First Quarter of the Current Year

931. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exports in the first quarter at the current year have fallen behind the figure during the corresponding period last year by Rs. 210 crores; and

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Data regarding India's overall exports (including re-exports) are as follows:

	Rs. crores			Rs. (Crores)		
	1978-79	1977-78		1978-79	1977-78	
	April-June (Provisional)	April-June (provisional)	(Revised)	April-Sept (provisional)	April-Sept. (provisional)	(Revised)
Exports including Re-exports	1165·90*	1224·68	1375·88	2497·36*	2584·66	2713·63

NOTE :—*This is likely to go up when revised figures are received.

(b) The decline in exports is due to causes both international and domestic and vary from item to item.

The main reasons are as follows:

(i) Recessionary conditions prevailing in the developed countries and the protectionist measures adopted by them.

(ii) Fall in the rupee value of the dollar has caused considerable erosion of the export realisation in rupee terms.

(iii) Considerable fall in international prices of items like tea (unit value realisation falling from Rs. 27.42 per Kg. in April-Sept. 77 to Rs. 20.30 per Kg. in April-Sept. 78), Coffee unit value realisation falling

from (Rs. 40.15 per Kg. to Rs. 26.61 per Kg) etc. and thereby reduction in export earnings.

(iv) Reduction in exportable surpluses have been caused by various domestic factors like—

(a) Increase in domestic demand in case of iron and steel, cement, etc.

(b) Shortage of power

(c) Transport bottlenecks

(d) Congestion at ports.

(e) Industrial unrest and strikes particularly at ports.

(f) Unprecedented floods in many States like UP, Bihar.. West Bengal etc.

(g) Reduced availability of imported raw cashewnuts.

(h) Difficulties faced by exporters due to certain local policies like pricing of raw cashewnuts, restriction on movements of cashewnuts and husk (coir) and heavy sales tax on exportable commodities like pepper.

(v) Acquisition of new science and technology and new capabilities have created certain difficulties in having more exports to Rupee trade countries as imports from such countries have come down.

(vi) Deliberate policy of Government to restrict/control export of certain commodities to enable sufficient domestic availability at reasonable prices and to thus reduce the social cost of exports.

Sale of Gold under Gold Jewellery Export Replenishment Scheme by S.B.I.

932. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had authorised the State Bank of India to sell pure gold at Rs. 580/- per ten grams to the holders of release order under the Gold Jewellery Export Replenishment Scheme which come in force on 21st August, 1978; and

(b) if so, how much gold was sold under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. This price was announced under the Department of Commerce Public Notice No. 62-ITC(PN)/78, dated the 19th August, 1978. This selling price was raised to Rs. 645/- under Public Notice No. 79-ITC(PN)/78, dated the 3rd November, 1978.

(b) No sale of gold has so far taken place under the scheme.

Setting up of Enquiry Committee to find out Areas of Corruption in Customs and Excise Department

933. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up an enquiry committee to find out the areas and points of corruption in customs and excise department;

(b) if so, who are its members and what are the other points the committee has been asked to enquire into; and

(c) when the committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) and (b). In the course of a meeting with senior officers on the 1st and 2nd September, 1978, the Minister of State for Finance (Excise and Customs) desired that a small group of senior officers should, as part of vigilance work, spot out the areas, points, modes and

modus operandi of corruption with a view to remedial action. The object was not to enquire into any specific instances of corruption but essentially to review areas where there was scope for corrupt practices. The group would also indicate concrete measures to eradicate corruption in the departments under the Central Board of Excise and Customs. The working group consisted of the Director (Inspection and Audit), Director (O&M Services), and Director (Training), with the Chief Vigilance Officer as the convener.

(c) The group submitted its report on 21st November, 1978.

Guidelines Issued by Government in regard to Rural Development

934. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made efforts through private banks to discharge their responsibilities in the task of rural development; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the guidelines issued by the Government to private banks, public sector and private sector banks and financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). Government and the Reserve Bank of India have taken measures to encourage flow of credit for rural development from public sector and private sector commercial banks.

Detailed guidelines for making agricultural advances were issued by the Reserve Bank in 1970. Some of the other important steps taken by Government/Reserve Bank are indicated below:

(i) Banks in the public and private sector are encouraged to open more branches in rural and semi-urban areas, particularly in unbanked centres.

(ii) Public sector banks have been advised by Government to ensure that 60 per cent of the funds mobilised in rural and semi-urban areas are deployed in these areas and their advances to the priority sector are stepped upto 33-1/3 per cent of their total advances by March, 1979.

(iii) With a view to increasing investment in agriculture, banks have been advised to charge a rate of interest not exceeding 10.5 per cent on term loans of over 3 years for minor irrigation and land development, and 11 per cent for diversified purposes like dairy, poultry, fishery, etc. Direct individual loans to small farmers not exceeding Rs. 2500/- should be advanced at interest rate not exceeding 11 per cent.

(iv) Banks are required to lend at least 1/2 per cent of their advances at differential interest rate of 4 per cent, which mainly cover small loans in the priority sector including agriculture.

(v) The Reserve Bank of India provides refinance upto 50 per cent for advances granted to small farmers for amounts not exceeding Rs. 2500/- per borrower, while the agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation gives refinance to banks in respect of their term lendings.

(vi) Establishment of Regional Rural Banks is encouraged to meet credit needs of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans.

Export of Sugar

935. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand of sugar in other countries;

(b) the quantity of sugar exported during the last two years;

(c) the names of the countries; and

(d) the names of agency through which the export has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1976-77, 5.80 lakh tonnes of sugar was exported. The provisional figure for 1977-78 is 69,000 tonnes.

(c) Sugar has been exported to USA, UK, Indonesia, Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, Morocco, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, West Germany, Yemen, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Qatar, Afghanistan, Romania, Portugal, Nepal, Tunisia, Tanzania, Somalia, Seychelles, Oman and Kenya.

(d) Export has been made through the State Trading Corporation.

Advice for Dismissal of a Bank Manager for Lapses

936. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 7th September, 1978 page 8 Column 1 that Central Vigilance Commission has pointed out a case where it advised dismissal of a Bank Manager for lapses but the Bank authorities did not accept the advice; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was a lapse on the part of the State Bank of Saurashtra to have failed to consult the Central Vigilance Commission before imposing a reduced punishment on one of its officers. The fact is that the bank itself had recommended dismissal and the Central Vigilance Commission had concurred with the bank's view. On receipt of the officer's explanation before imposing the penalty of dismissal, the Executive Committee of the bank decided that, in view of the explanation offered by the officer, a reduced punishment was appropriate. The decision of the Executive Committee was to secure the concurrence of the Central Vigilance Commission before imposing the reduced punishment. Due to an administrative lapse in the banks such concurrence was not obtained. State Bank of India has suitably explained the matter to the Central Vigilance Commission and sought its *ex post facto* approval.

Demand for Abolition of Sales Tax by Delhi Traders

937. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Traders have demanded the abolition of Sales Tax all over India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sales tax is generally a State subject of taxation under the Constitution. The question of abolition of sales tax and its replacement by Central excise duty can be achieved only with the concurrence of the States. Accordingly, discussion on the proposal to replace sales tax (both State and Central) by excise duties has been held with all the State Governments. The State Governments are reluctant be accept the proposal. This is a matter which calls for patience and perseverance.

Trade Delegation from Kenya

938. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade delegation from Kenya visited India to explore possibilities of industrial co-operation with India; and

(b) if so, the main features of the discussions held with the delegation and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation held discussions with Ministers, Officials, and various organisations on matters of mutual trade, economic and industrial cooperation. It is hoped that the visit would lead to greater understanding, cooperation in trade and collaboration between the two countries.

Restoration of Delhi-Chandigarh-Kulu Air Service

939. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1838 on 28th July, 1978 regarding restoration of Delhi-Chandigarh-Kulu flight service and state:

(a) whether the Kulu Airfield has been declared operational with the required run-way length suitable for the Airlines Aircraft; and

(b) if so, by when flight service between Delhi-Chandigarh-Kulu is likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Kulu airfield is expected to be ready by summer of 1979, for regular operations. The question of starting a flight between Delhi-Chandigarh-Kulu could be considered only after the airfield is ready for regular operations.

Shortage of Natural Rubber

940. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated shortage of natural rubber in the country;

(b) whether Government have been importing natural rubber to meet this shortage;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the President of the Kerala State Cooperative Rubber Marketing Federation that the small growers are prepared to take up the challenge to produce more rubber this year provided the price does not fall below the remunerative level; and

(e) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). It would be difficult at this stage to arrive at a precise estimate of supply-demand gap of natural rubber during 1978-79. In view of the shortage in supply then felt and the persistent upward trend of prices of indigenous natural rubber, the Government authorised STC to import 15,000 tonnes in September 1978.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The President of the Kerala State Cooperative Rubber Marketing Federation has reportedly made a Press Statement to this effect in October 1978. Government propose to convene a meeting with representatives of all interests connected with the rubber industry and Gov-

ernments of rubber producing States to discuss various aspects of the matter including a reasonable price range for rubber.

Overtime in Public Sector Banks

941. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to stop overtime in public sector banks; and

(b) if so, what are the details and what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of persons held for Smuggling

942. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
SHRI KACHARU LAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons held for smuggling in various parts of the country during the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 upto 31st October, 1978;

(b) the number of foreigners among them;

(c) the action taken against the persons so detained; and

(d) the concrete steps proposed to be taken to check the smuggling effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) (a) and (b). According to the reports received by the Government, the total number of persons arrested for smuggling during 1977-78 and 1978-79 (upto 31st October, 1978) was 1785 and 1040* respectively. Among these, the number of foreigners arrested were 249 during 1977-78 and 140* during 1978-79 (upto 31-10-1978).

(c) On the basis of facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate action, including prosecution in a court of law is taken.

(d) To deal with smuggling effectively, anti-smuggling measures including intelligence machinery have been reinforced.

Foreign National to pay Hotel Bills in Rupees

943. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the Government have taken a decision to permit the foreign nationals and non-resident Indians to pay their hotel bills in rupees; and

(b) the loss of foreign exchange likely to be there annually by this decision of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The system of compulsory payment of hotel bills in foreign exchange by foreigners and non-resident Indians was evolved in the context of the then existing difference in the official and unofficial rates of exchange for the rupee and the consequent scope for malpractices. It is felt that, in the changed circumstances and with a view to encouraging the growth of tourism and the tourist industry, it is no longer necessary to con-

*Figures provisional

tinue the system of payment of hotel bills by foreigners in foreign exchange.

(b) There is not likely to be a loss of foreign exchange as a result o fthis decision of the Government, as the foreign nationals and non-resident Indians, instead of paying their hotel bills in foreign exchange, would now make such payments in rupees after converting the foreign exchange from any authorised dealer including hotels in India.

Monetary Expansion of Money in Open Market

944. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an alarming situation has been created by monetary expansion of money in the market;

(b) whether this has affected the banking institutions in the country; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to stop the expansion of money in the market and also whether Government have any proposal to enhance the rate of interest on deposits by banks to make it an attractive proposition?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The rate of growth of money supply in the current fiscal year till October 27, 1978 has been faster at 8 per cent or by Rs. 1454 crores as against 4 per cent or Rs. 635 crores in the corresponding period of last year. But the situation cannot be considered as alarming since the monetary expansion has been adequately matched by the availability of essential commodities in the economy.

(b) The expansion in money supply has not any adverse impact on banking institutions in the country. On the contrary, this seems to have improved the resources of the scheduled commercial banks in as much as both demand and time deposits with the banks have shown higher growth rates of 7.4 per cent and 15.2 per cent respectively in the current fiscal year so far compared to 6.4 per cent and 14.7 per cent respectively in the same period last year. Consequently, the banks have been able to meet the essential credit needs of increased agricultural and industrial production in the economy.

(c) The Government considers that the monetary situation in the country is well within control and the existing monetary measures deployed to restrict monetary expansion are adequate to cope with the situation. As such, there appears to be no need to change any of the existing policies including the interest rate policy.

Appointment of General Sales Agents by Foreign Airlines

945. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign airlines have appointed general sales agents in various regions in India where I.A.T.A. approved agents are already functioning;

(b) also these foreign airlines allowed the agents unauthorised commission of two and a half per cent out of Delhi for using the same by the agents luring away traffic from I.A.T.A. agents;

(c) if so, how far it has affected the national carrier; and

(d) what action Government propose to stop this unauthorised practice and allow booking of passengers only through I.A.T.A. approved agents or direct from the airlines concerned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under IATA rules, general sales agents are entitled to 3 per cent overriding commission on passenger sales. In the absence of specific information it is not possible to state that foreign airlines are giving additional commission.

(c) In view of above it is difficult to assess the quantum of loss to AIR INDIA's business.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal from Pakistan to Indian Government to purchase more goods from Pakistan

946. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan has asked India to purchase more goods from Pakistan to ease its adverse trade balance; and

(b) the reaction of Government to the Pakistani proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are underway to identify more items for import from Pakistan to provide greater balance to the two way trade flows between the two countries.

Comprehensive Public Distribution System

947. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
DR. P. V. PERIASAMY:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the comprehensive public distribution system as stated by him more than 1½ years ago has been finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) immediate steps taken to provide essential goods at reasonable prices pending finalisation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) to (c). Salient features of the Scheme, as approved by the Government, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2850/78].

Several short-term and long-term measures have already been taken by the Government to step up production of essential commodities. To improve availability, imports of such commodities have also been permitted. As a result of these measures, prices of essential commodities have continued to remain stable with alround improvement in their availability.

Outstanding Claims of Policy Holders against L.I.C.

948. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are more than 60,000 outstanding claims of policy holders or their successors against LIC and that they are valued at over Rs. 25 crores; and

(b) whether Government contemplate any measures to improve servicing of the LIC policies whilst they are in force and prompt settlement of the claims when they are due in order to minimise hardships to policy holders particularly those in need in old age or their bereaved dependents?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of claims disposed of by the LIC has been increasing over the years and in relation to the disposal during each year the pendency at the end of the year is relatively small, as would be seen from the following figures:—

Year	Claims Intimated		Claims Settled		Claims outstanding at the end of the year	
	No in thousands	Amount in crores of Rs.	No in thousands	Amount in crores of Rs,	No in thousands	Amount in crores of Rs.
1976-77	541	174	563	178	61	25
1977-78	627	207	605	200	83	31

Much of the pendency is attributable to delay on the part of the claimants in completing the requirements for payment, the break-up of the pendency at the end of the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 being as under:—

	As on 31-3-1977	As on 31-3-1978
(i) Claims pending for non-completion of requirements by claimants . . .	52,704	68,031
(ii) Claimants not traceable . . .	2,607	2,181
(iii) Other claims in various stages of process	5,528	12,660
Total pendency of claims . .	60,839	82,872

With a veiw to further improving the position, the LIC's claims settlement operations are being reviewed, and necessary changes are being made in its procedures, from time to time to eliminate delays.

Rise in the Prices of Essential Commodities and Manufactured Goods

949. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increase in prices of essential commodities and manufactured goods; and

(b) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent exploitation by manufacturers—specially the middlemen between producers and consumers—and to improve quality and regular and adequate supplies at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The prices of a large number of essential commodities have remained fairly stable. The prices of cereals, edible oils, vanaspati, khandsari, sugar, gur, potatoes, onions, tea, coffee are lower than of last year. The prices of pulses and a few mass consumption manufactured goods are, however, higher than that of last year. Overall, the all commodities whole-

sale price index in October, 1978 was less than one per cent higher than the corresponding month last year.

(b) Government is keeping a constant watch on the movement of prices and availability of essential commodities. Various measures have been taken during the past 19 months, and additional measures will be taken as and when the situation demands. High priority has been given to increase the production of essential articles, particularly of commodities like pulses, oilseeds and cement for which supplies are not keeping in line with the growing demand.

In order to reduce the role of middlemen, Public Distribtion Ssytem is envisaged to be extended both in terms of coverage of commodities and population. National level cooperatives like NAFED and NCCF are enlarging their role in procuring essential commodoties at fair prices from growers and making arrangements for their supply to consumers at reasonable prices. The role of consumer cooperatives is being extended. Several State Governments have established State level Civil Supplies Corporations. Price and Stocks Display Order is being implemented by State Governments. It has been made obligatory for manufacturers to indicate, *inter-alia*, prices on packaged commodities. State Governments have been requested to enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and to see that hoarders, blackmarketeers and anti-social elements do not indulge in malpractices regarding pricing and marketing of essential commodities. The distribution of cement in 13 States has been taken over by Government.

Officers of Punjab National Bank under Investigation of C.B.I.

950. SHRI VIJYA KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers of Punjab National Bank are under the investigation of C.B.I.;

(b) the names of such officers;

(c) since when the investigation proceedings started in each case;

(d) how many officers got promotions after the C.B.I. investigation started; and

(e) at what stage the enquiry in each case has started?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that 6 cases involving officials of the Punjab National Bank are at present under its investigation.

(b) to (e). Since these cases are at various stages of investigation, it would prejudice the enquiry, if the names are disclosed at this stage.

Punjab National Bank has informed that the number of passengers has almost trebled in Jamnagar in view of introduction of Boeing Service;

Expansion of Jamnagar Airport for facility of Passengers

951. SHRI VINODBHAI SHETH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of passengers has almost trebled in Jamnagar in view of introduction of Boeing service;

(b) whether the sitting accommodation capacity for passengers is almost halved; and

(c) whether Government will accelerate the expansion scheme of Jamnagar Airport for facility of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Plans estimates for expansion of the terminal building as also for providing apron and taxi-track to meet

the requirements of Boeing-737 operations are under preparation. The work will be expedited.

As an interim measure, a temporary shed is being provided to accommodate the security cleared passengers.

News-item regarding Distribution Plan

952. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plan for public distribution scheme formulated under the guidance of Ministry has been stalled by powerful vested interests as appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 28th September, 1978;

(b) if not, whether the Ministry had completed all the formalities and was ready for implementation; and

(c) if not, what is the reason for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2851/78]

Checking by Customs officials at Airports

953. SHRI P. M: SAYED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that customs officials at the airports in India are not checking the luggage of each and every person who visits India or who leaves for foreign countries; and

(b) which are the categories whose luggage is not searched at the airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Bonafied baggage of passengers travelling by air is examined only selectively and on the basis of such of factors as information received against them, the place from where the passenger arrives, the number and type of the baggage brought by him, etc.

The baggage of the following dignitories is not subject to Customs examination:—

President of India;

Vice-President of India;

Governors of States;

Heads of the Foreign and Commonwealth States;

Diplomatic Officers of the Foreign and Commonwealth;

Diplomatic Missions accredited to India and Foreign;

Consular Officers de-carrier posted in India;

Abolition of Central Sales Tax

954. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are going to abolish the Central Sales Tax in view of the mandate given by the people to Janata Government in the last election; and

(b) if so, from which date?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Central sales tax levied on inter-State sales of goods is complementary to the levy of local sales tax by States and revenues accruing therefrom have also been assigned to the States under the Constitution. It is considered that not much purpose will be served by abolishing Central sales tax in isolation. Discussions on the pro-

posal to replace sales tax (both State and Central) by excise duty have been held with the State Governments. The State Governments generally are reluctant to accept the proposal. It is proposed to have further discussions with the States and to persevere in our efforts.

Export of Iron Ore and Manganese

955. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation is looking for new markets for iron ore in the face of competition and falling world demand;

(b) if so, furnish details of the contracts finalised so far for export of iron ore and manganese ore for current year and phasing for the next 3 years with traditional buyer and new buyers;

(c) whether it is a fact that because of the keen competition in the international market for manganese and iron ore an export of these items is likely to witness a substantial fall during the current year effecting the mining activities; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. Efforts are being made to enter new markets and also increase shipments to existing markets.

(b) A beginning has been made by exporting iron ore to China, United Arab Emirates and Abu-Dhabi and high grade manganese ore to Taiwan and medium grade manganese ore to West Europe. Also additional tonnages of iron ore have been negotiated with South Korea, Yugoslavia, G.D.R. and Czechoslovakia and maganese ore with North Korea, South Korea and Czechoslovakia. It will not be in commercial interest to give details of contracts.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Quick Air Reservation Scheme

956. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India and Indian Airlines are jointly planning to introduce a system called quick reservation schemes early next year;

(b) if so, furnish details of the schemes, proposed time phasing for its execution the order of expenditure proposed and rationale thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of the employees to the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Air-India and Indian Airlines are jointly planning to introduce the Computer System for quick reservations. At present, Air-India is participating in the British Airways Computer System for providing computerised reservations facilities to Air-India stations in UK, Europe and USA. This computerised reservations facility is proposed to be extended to Indian stations of Air-India. Subsequently, the reservations system for all stations of Air-India including those in UK, Europe and USA will be transferred to the Computer System to be installed in India for serving the need of both Air-India and Indian Airlines, severing links from British Airways. The Corrporations have proposed capital investment for the Air-India's part at Rs. 3.50 crores approximately and Indian Airlines' part at Rs. 4.80 crores.

(c) The Air Corporations Employees Union have taken up the issue of introduction of Real Time Computer

with Air-India and Indian Airlines. The matter is under discussion with the Union and Air-India and Indian Air-lines expect to reach an agreement on the use of Computers for reservations.

Export of Juggery

957. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether juggery is being exported to other countries; and

(b) whether Government are exploring possibilities of exporting juggery to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

समाज के दुर्बल वर्गों को अधिक सुविधाएं

958. **श्री राम सेवक हजारी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने बैंकों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे अपनी नीतियों पर पुनर्विचार करें जिससे समाज के दुर्बल वर्गों को अधिक सुविधाएं मिल सकें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बैंकों द्वारा इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ; और

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). 8 अक्तूबर, 1978 को, प्रधान मंत्री को बकों के कार्यकारी अधिकारियों तथा सावधिक ऋण देने वाली संस्थाओं के साथ हुई बैठक के बाद, निम्नलिखित विषयों के गहन अध्ययन तथा उस पर सिफारिशें करने के लिए पांच कार्यकारी दलों का गठन किया गया था--विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना, छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग, कृषि ऋण, नियोजन को प्रोत्साहन तथा रुग्ण औद्योगिक एककों की समस्याएं । इन दलों द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के सारांश के साथ, इन दलों की रिपोर्टों पर की जाने वाली कार्यवाही की विवरण अनुबंध । और 2 में दिया गया है । **[ग्रन्थालय में रख दिये गये । देखिये** संख्या एल टी 2852/78]

भारत के विदेश व्यापार में गिरावट

959. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या **वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रुपये के अवमूल्यन के बाद भारत के विदेश व्यापार में गिरावट आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने करोड़ रुपये की ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस गिरावट को रोकने और विदेश व्यापार में वृद्धि करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) तथा (ख). विगत कुछ वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय विदेश व्यापार शेष के बारे में आंकड़े निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :--

करोड़ रु०

	1975–76	1976–77	1977–78 (अघटन संशोधित)	1978–79 (अप्रैल-सित०) (अनन्तिम)	अप्रैल सितम्बर 1977–78 अनन्तिम	संशोधित
निर्यात	4042.81	5145.78	5376.19	2497.36†	2584.66	2713.63
आयात	5265.20	5073.95	6065.75	3085.48†	2415.73	2706.98
व्यापार शेष	−1228.29	+71.83	−689.56	−588.12†	†168.93	†6.65

† जब संशोधित आंकड़े प्राप्त हो जाएंगे तब संशोधित किए जाने की संभावना है।

छटता-बढ़ता विनिमय दरों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मुद्राओं का मूल्य बदलता रहता है और इस प्रणाली में यह स्वभाविक है। रुपया अपवाद नहीं है। रुपये को स्थिरता प्रदान करने के लिए इसका विदेश विनिमय मूल्य सितम्बर, 1975 से भारत के प्रमुख व्यापारिक साझेदारों की मुद्राओं से सम्बद्ध है। रुपये के मूल्य में समय-समय पर जो भिन्नता आई उससे समग्र व्यापार शेष पर बहुत उल्लेखनीय प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा।

एक ओर हमारी निर्यात नीति में उदारीकरण किया जाना तथा दूसरी ओर विकासशील देशों द्वारा अपनाए गए संरक्षणात्मक उपाय और इसके साथ-साथ हमारी कुछ प्रमुख निर्यात वस्तुओं में तेजी से गिरावट तथा अन्य वस्तुओं की स्वदेशी मांग में वृद्धि होने से, प्रतिकूल व्यापार शेष की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, जिसकी मात्रा ऊपर दिए गए आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है।

(श) सरकार ने हमारे निर्यातों की प्रवृत्ति पर बराबर निगरानी रखी है और हमारे विदेश व्यापार में मूलभूत संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए कई निर्णय लिए है तथा कई अन्य पर कार्यवाही शुरू की है ताकि निर्यातों की स्थिर तथा निरन्तर वृद्धि के लिए नींव रखी जा सके। इस प्रकार के उपाय करते समय घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य पर खपत की अनिवार्य वस्तुएं उपलब्ध करने के बल में ढील नहीं दी गई है।

निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए किये गये कुछ उपाय इस प्रकार है :—

(1) निर्यात संगठनों की भूमिका

एम० टी० सी०, एम० एम० टी० सी०, एच० एच० ई० सी०, ई० सी० जी० सी०, टी० डी० ए० जैसे निर्यात संगठनों की भूमिका को फिर से परिभाषा की गई है ताकि ये केवल कार्य अभिमुख ही नहीं बल्कि खासतौर से लघु कुटीर उद्योग क्षेत्रों में अर्थ-व्यवस्था के निर्यात क्षेत्रों के विकास के साधन के रूप में भी कार्य कर सकें। उन्हें आवश्यक अंतर्निविष्ट साधनों की उपलब्धि सुकर बनाने, बाजार संबंधी जानकारी और विपणन सहायता प्रदान करने, जिसमें इन क्षेत्रों को ऋण संबंधी गारन्टी भी शामिल है, का उत्तरदायित्व सौंपा गया है।

(2) निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों और वस्तु बोर्डों की भूमिका

निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों और वस्तु बोर्डों को भी सक्रिय किया जा रहा है ताकि वे निर्यातक समुदाय को सेवा प्रदान करने में अधिक गतिशील भूमिका निभा सकें। उनकी प्रक्रियाएं भी सरल की जा रही हैं जिससे उनके कार्य करने के ढंग में अधिक लोचशीलता आ जाए।

(3) मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात व निर्यात के कार्यालय की भूमिका में परिवर्तन

आयात व निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के संगठन का फिर से नया रूप दिया जा रहा है और निर्यात क्षेत्र से उसे संवर्धनात्मक भूमिका दी जा रही है।

(4) कार्यदल

निम्नलिखित गतिशील निर्यात क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं की जांच करने के लिए कार्यदल गठित किए गए हैं :—

(1) चमड़ा तथा चमड़े के उत्पाद

(2) रत्न तथा आभूषण

(3) हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुएं

(4) इलैक्ट्रानिक्स

(5) परियोजना निर्यात

(6) फर्नीचर

(7) कृषि उत्पाद

(8) निर्यात सेवाएं, और

(9) लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र से निर्यात

इनमें से चार क्षेत्रों अर्थात चमड़ा व चमड़ के उत्पाद, रत्न और आभूषण इलैक्ट्रानिक्स और परियोजना निर्यातों के संबंध में रिपोर्टें मिल गई हैं और कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है।

(5) मूल्य वर्धित मदें

प्राथमिक शक्ल में मदों के निर्यात करने के बजाए उनको मूल्य वर्धित रूप में निर्यात करने पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। इससे रोजगार में वृद्धि होगी और साथ ही निर्यात आय भी बढ़ेगी।

(6) अन्त निर्विष्ट साधनों की उपलब्धि

निर्यात उत्पादन आधार को मजबूत बनाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि आवश्यक अन्तर्निविष्ट साधन उचित कीमत पर उपलब्ध हों। इसको कुछ समय के अन्दर स्थिर आयात निर्यात नीति अपना कर सुनिश्चित करने का इरादा है।

(7) आयात नीति को उदार बनाया जाना

आयातित अन्तर्निविष्ट साधनों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों पर उपलब्धि सुकर बनाने के लिए आयात नीति उदार बनाई गई है। आयात लाइसेंसिक प्रक्रियाएं भी काफी सरल बनाई गई हैं और कुछ मामलों में उन्हें पूरी तरह समाप्त कर दिया गया है ताकि आवश्यक अंतर्निविष्ट साधन प्राप्त करने में कम समय लगे।

(8) प्रतिपूरक सहायता

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में अपने निर्यातों को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने और प्रतियोगी क्षमता बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए चुनिन्दा मदों पर नकद प्रतिपूरक सहायता देने की नीति घोषित की गई है। नकद प्रतिकूल सहायता निश्चित करने और मदों का चुनाव करने का सारा ढंग अलैक्जैंडर समिति द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये सामान्य सिद्धान्तों को देखते हुए फिर से तैयार किया जा रहा है।

(9) उत्पादन आधार को मजबूत बनाना

औद्योगिक और कृषि दोनों क्षेत्रों में चुनिन्दा मदों के लिए उत्पादन आधार को मजबूत बना कर और उसका विस्तार करके निर्यात योग्य अधिशेष सृजित किया जायेगा। निर्यात उत्पादन के रास्ते में आने वाली कठिनाइयां दूर की जा रही हैं। निर्यात अभिमुख एककों खासतौर से शत प्रतिशत निर्यात के लिए स्थापित की जाने वाले एककों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।

(10) दीर्घावधि उपाय

दीर्घावधि उपाय के रूप में योजना आयोग अगली वार्षिक पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने हेतु चुनिन्दा निर्यात क्षेत्रों के लिए धन नियत करने की प्राथमिकताओं के बारे में विचार कर रहा है। कृषि क्षेत्र में निर्यात के लिए बागान फसलों (चाय, काफी, रबड़, इलायची,), ताजे फलों और सब्जियों प्याज, आलू, मसालों, नाइजर सीड, तिलहनों, समुद्री उत्पाद आदि का उत्पाद बढ़ाने पर बल दिया जायेगा।

(11) राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग

निर्यात प्रयास में राज्य सरकारों के और अधिक सहयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने और उसे प्राप्त करने का निर्णय किया गया है। उनके साथ अलग-अलग व सामूहिक रूप से विस्तार में विचार विमर्श किया जायेगा।

मुख्य मंत्रियों और अन्य संबंधित मंत्रियों के साथ शीघ्र ही बैठकें की जायेंगी ।

(12) विविधीकरण

निर्यात की देशवार संभाव्यता का अध्ययन आरम्भ किया गया है और बाजारों व साथ ही वस्तुओं के विविधीकरण पर बल दिया जा रहा है ।

(13) विदेशों में कार्यालयों का सुव्यवस्थीकरण

निर्यात संवर्धन संगठनों और वस्तु बोर्डों के विदेश स्थित कार्यालयों को यथासंभव एक छत के नीचे लाया जा रहा है ताकि उनके कार्यों में बेहतर तालमेल हो सके । न्यूयार्क और पेरिस में ऐसा किया भी जा चुका है ।

(14) वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधियों की भूमिका

विदेशों में हमारे वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधियों के कार्यालयों को भी इस योग्य बनाया जा रहा है जिससे वे बाजार जानकारी, निर्यातकों की सहायता अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की व्यवस्था करने और परिशोधन आदि से अधिक गतिशील भूमिका निभा सकें ।

(15) विदेशों में वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधि के काम करने के ढंग को विनियमित करने वाला मैनुअल भी पूरी तरह से संशोधित किया जा रहा है ताकि वे निर्यात प्रयास में अधिक बेहतर सक्रिय सहायता प्रदान कर सकें ।

(16) क्वालिटी नियंत्रण

क्वालिटी नियंत्रण विनियमों तथा लदान पूर्व निरीक्षण प्रक्रियाओं का पुनरीक्षण तथा नियमों का संशोधन किया जा रहा है ताकि

(i) वस्तुओं में तकनीकी तथा हमारे निर्यात बाजारों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रक्रियाओं को कम बोझिल बनाया जा सके और उनमें लचीलापन लाया जा सके ;

(ii) क्वालिटी नियंत्रण आवश्यकताओं के परिवीक्षण तथा शिकायतों की जांच की प्रणाली अनुकूल बनायी जा सके ; तथा

(iii) गलती करने वाले निर्यातकों को, जिन्होंने घटिया उत्पादों का निर्यात किये हों, निवारण दंड की व्यवस्था की जा सके ।

(17) संयुक्त उद्यम

विदेशों में भारतीय संयुक्त उद्यमों की स्थापना को नियंत्रित करने वाले संशोधित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी किए गए हैं । अब न केवल औद्योगिक संयुक्त उद्यमों की स्थापना के लिए बल्कि परामर्शी सेवा, व्यापारिक, थोक तथा खुदरा विपणन, खनिजों का पता लगाने तथा होटल, जलपानगृह आदि जैसे सेवा उद्यमों की स्थापना के लिए भी प्रस्थापनाओं पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

(18) परिवहन संबंधी अवस्थापन ।

निर्यातक समुदाय को उपलब्ध परिवहन संबंधी अवस्थापना को सुधारने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे है । उत्पादन स्थानों के पास के स्थानों पर एयर कार्गो कम्पलेक्सेज स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं । इससे भी वर्तमान निकासी प्वाइंटों पर से कुछ दबाव भी कम होगा । समुद्री कार्यों के लिए प्रक्रियाओं को सुकर बनाने, डि बन्दी लागू करने, जहाजों के चक्कर जल्दी जल्दी बढ़ाने तथा भाड़ा दर स्थिर तथा उचित रखने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं । शिपर्स परिषदों को भी सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है ताकि वे सौदा करने की अपनी क्षमताओं को सुधार सकें ।

(19) संबंधित परिवहन संबंधी समस्याओं पर विचार विमर्श करने तथा उनका अच्छी तरह से मूल्यांकन करने के लिए स्कोप-शिपिंग, स्कोप एयर तथा स्कोप-जैसी परामर्शी समितियां बनाकर संस्थागत मंच तैयार किए गए हैं ।

(20) मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र

सांताक्रुज और कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रों से संबंधित प्रक्रियाएं सरल कर दी गई हैं ताकि शीघ्रता से सभी प्रस्थापनाओं पर विचार किया जा सके। मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रों में एककों के लिए पूंजीगत माल, कच्चे माल, संघटकों आदि के आयात को खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस सूची पर रखा गया है। जिन समस्याओं और नीतियों, इन मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रों की वृद्धि तथा विकास रुका, उन पर विचार करने के लिए समिति गठित की गई। प्राप्त अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन पर पहले ही कार्यवाही शुरू की जा चुकी है।

(21) बहुपक्षीय मंचों में प्रयास

विकासशील देशों के लिए अच्छा व्यापार वातावरण प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न बहुपक्षीय मंचों जैसे अंकटाड और गाट में हमारे प्रयास पूरी तरह चलते रहे।

(22) द्विपक्षीय स्तरों पर प्रयास

द्विपक्षीय स्तर पर, पारस्परिक लाभ के लिए दोनों दिशाओं में व्यापार बढ़ाने हेतु प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इसकी व्यवस्था अधिकारी और साथ ही मंत्री दोनों स्तरों पर, बैठकें करके की जा रही हैं। आयातों और निर्यातों दोनों के लिए देशवार नीति बनाई जा रही है।

हमारे देश में अन्तर्निहित क्षमता के होने हमारी नीतियों में स्थिरता लाने, प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने और रचनात्मक एवं संवर्धनात्मक रुख अपनाने से सरकार को यह विश्वास है कि हमारे देश के लिए वर्तमान स्थिति पर काबू पाने तथा निर्यातों में सतत वृद्धि बनाये रखना संभव हो सकेगा, जिनसे न केवल हमारी आयात आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो सकेंगी अपितु विकास के लिए भी हमारी आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो सकेगी।

Consignments lost in transit with Indian Airlines

961. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the news item at page of the Indian Express of the 21st October, 1978 and state:

(a) the number of consignments which have been lost in transit with the Indian Airlines during the period from January 1978 to October 1978;

(b) the value of each consignment;

(c) what steps have been taken to enquire into the causes of such losses; and

(d) whether any officers or officials have been found at fault, if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Ashoka Hotel invaded by certain Sections of Public

962. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many times Ashoka Hotel had been 'invaded' in October, 1978 by certain sections of the public;

(b) the amount of loss suffered by this action;

(c) the action taken against the erring persons; and

(d) what steps have been taken to avoid such invasions in future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Twice, on the 2nd and 22nd October, 1978.

(b) The estimated direct loss suffered by the hotel is of the order of Rs. 1100/-.

(c) The hotel has lodged complaints with the Police Authorities.

(d) Security arrangements have been tightened and arrangements made with Police Authorities to provide assistance at short notice.

Abolition of Export Duty on Darjeeling Tea

963. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made by the Indian Tea Association to abolish export duty on Darjeeling tea;

(b) what grounds have been urged for this demand;

(c) whether the allowing of this demand would lead to the price increase in the internal market or not; and

(d) the reaction of Government to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plea was made on the ground that it would be an incentive for larger purchases of Darjeeling tea, which, according to the Association was not fetching remunerative prices.

(c) and (d). On a careful consideration of all aspects of the issue, it has been decided not to effect any further reduction in the export duty on tea now.

हस्तशिल्प और हथकरघा निर्यात निगम द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

965. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1977–78 के दौरान हस्तशिल्प और हथकरघा निर्यात निगम द्वारा अर्जित लाभ वर्ष 1976–77 के दौरान अर्जित लाभ की तुलना में कम है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1977–78 के दौरान किये गये निर्यात की मात्रा और मूल्य अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो हानि अथवा लाभ अर्जित करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी हां। 1977–78 के दौरान हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा निर्यात निगम ने जो निवल लाभ कमाया वह मामली कम अर्थात् 108.53 लाख रुपये था जबकि 1976–77 में यह 111.78 लाख रुपये था। तथापि कुल लाभ जो 1976–77 में 440.24 लाख रुपये था, 1977–78 में बढ़कर 567.73 लाख रुपये हो गया अर्थात् इसमें 127.51 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि हुई।

(ख) जी हां। 1977–78 में निगम की कुल बिक्रियां 57.98 करोड़ रुपये की हुई जबकि 1976–77 में 44.64 करोड़ रुपये की बिक्रियां हुई थी।

(ग) हालांकि 1977–78 में कुल लाभ 1976–77 की तुलना में अधिक था, फिर भी निवल लाभ में मामूली गिरावट का मुख्य कारण था ब्याज, कार्मिक तथा व्यापार खर्चों में वृद्धि।

लघु बचत योजनाओं संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति का प्रतिवेदन

966. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने लघु बचत योजनाओं की स्थिति और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की गतिविधियों तथा बचत प्रक्रियाओं के बारे में जांच करने तथा सुझाव देने के लिए एक छः सदस्यीय विशेषज्ञ समिति नियुक्त की है ;

(ख) क्या इस समिति को 31 अगस्त, 1978 तक अपना प्रतिवेदन देना था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उसका प्रतिवेदन इस बीच प्राप्त हो गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार उल्लाह): (क) सरकार ने छः सदस्यों वाले एक विशेषज्ञ दल की नियुक्ति की है जो बचतों की रकमें जुटाने के लिए अल्प बचत योजनाओं तथा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की योजनाओं का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करेगा तथा अल्प बचत योजनाओं के संबंध में यदि कोई परिवर्तन जरूरी हो तो उनका सुझाव देगा ।

(ख) और (ग). विशेषज्ञ दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 31 अगस्त, 1978 तक पेश करनी थी । परन्तु दल के अध्यक्ष ने अपनी सिफारिशें 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक पेश करने संबंधी जो अनुरोध किया है उसे सरकार ने मान लिया है । दल ने अक्तूबर, 1978 में एक अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट पेश की थी ।

Direct selling of Gold to Goldsmiths

967. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any suggestion for selling gold to goldsmiths directly; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Suggestions have been received by the Government for selling gold to goldsmiths directly. A Committee has already been appointed to review the gold policy in all its aspects. The Committee will examine such suggestions and make appropriate recommendations to the Government.

भारत पर पश्चिम जर्मनी का बकाया

968. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम जर्मनी की सरकार ने 1600 करोड़ रुपये की ऋणराशि को अनुदान में बदलने का निर्णय किया है और इस परिवर्तन के लिए उन सभी देशों से आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किये हैं जिन पर उस देश का ऋण बकाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत पर ऋण की कितनी राशि बकाया है और क्या पश्चिम जर्मनी को इस आशय के लिए कोई आवेदन-पत्र भेजा गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) भारत सरकार को जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य की सरकार से इस विषय पर कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

सहकारिता विभाग के रजिस्ट्रारों के अधिकारों को कम करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव

969. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहकारिता विभाग के रजिस्ट्रारों को अधिकाधिक अधिकार दिये गये है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन अधिकारों को अन्य अधिकारियों को भी देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल): (क) से (ग) सहकारी समिति अधिनियमों में, सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक की नियुक्ति की व्यवस्था है, जो अधिनियम के प्रशासन के लिये जिम्मेदार होता है । सरकारी समिति अधिनियम में पंजीयक की सहायता के लिये अन्य व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने और उन्हें पंजीयक की शक्तियां प्रदान करने का भी प्रावधान है । कुल मिलाकर, सभी राज्यों में पंजीयक की शक्तियां उसकी सहायता के लिये नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारियों को दी गई हैं । कुछ राज्यों में कृषि के अलावा अन्य क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों का विकास करने की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित तकनीकी विभाग को सौंपी गई है और पंजीयक की शक्तियां भी उस विभागों के अधिकारियों को दी गई हैं ।

सहकारिता आन्दोलन का असफल रहना

970. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहकारिता आन्दोलन जिस उद्देश्य के लिए चलाया गया, उसको पूरा करने में असफल रहा है ;

(ख) सहकारिता समितियों के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करेगी कि सहकारी समितियां पूंजीपतियों और प्रतिक्रियावादियों के हाथों में न जायें और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों दोनों ने लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में सहकारी समितियों की सहायता करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता तथा तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन देने की योजनाएं बनाई हैं ।

(ग) इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यवाही की जानी है, जिसके लिए उन्हें नीति तथा मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त जारी किये गये है ?

Protest against import of Rubber

971. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import a huge quantity of rubber;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the quantity proposed for import;

(c) whether the Chief Minister of Kerala has protested against such import; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (d). Central Government have imported 15,000 tonnes of natural rubber in view of the scarcity of rubber consequent on the shortfall in production during the early part of 1978 and the persistent upward trend of the prices of rubber. When the decision to import was taken in July '78 the Chief Minister of Kerala expressed concern that the import would depress rubber prices to un-remunerative level. Importation was deferred on the assurance given by the Kerala Government that they would take steps

to bring down the rubber prices and would ensure requisite supplies to the manufacturers of rubber goods. Despite this, however, the prices continued to rule very high and the availability was also scarce. In view of this STC was authorised in September '78 to import 15,000 tonnes of natural rubber. The Government of Kerala was apprised of the circumstances under which this decision was taken.

Assam Government to set up Tourism Development Corporation

972. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Assam have decided to set up a Tourism Development Corporation on the lines of ITDC;

(b) if so, whether Government of Assam have approached the Centre for approval of its schemes for development of tourism in the State to see that there is no overlapping of development plans;

(c) whether the State have urged the Centre to lift all restrictions on visits by foreigners; and

(d) if so, whether Government have acceded to its request?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) In order to accelerate the pace of development of the tourism infrastructure, it was considered that the setting up of Tourism Development Corporations by the various States/Union Territories would effectively supplement the efforts of the Central and States Governments in the direction. It was thus suggested in all Chief Ministers of States/Union Territories in November 1977 to consider the question of setting up a Tourism Development Corporation in their State/Union Territory. The decision of the Government of Assam to this suggestion is still awaited.

(b) No, Sir, the State Government schemes do not require approval of the Central Government. However, the development of tourist centres was discussed at the Tourism Ministers Conference held in New Delhi on 17-11-1978 so as to ensure that there is no overlapping of schemes in the Central and State Sectors.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the interest of promoting tourism, certain relaxations have been made and foreign tourists are now permitted to visit Kaziranga for a stay upto 7 days without a permit provided tourists travel to Gauhati by air and follow the prescribed road route. For visit to Manas Sanctuary and Gauhati, permits can be obtained from the Trade Advisor, Assam House, Calcutta and these are issued liberally.

Objectives of Gold Policy

973. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gold policy of the Government has failed to check smuggling and rising trend in the prices of gold;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make some changes in its policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Despite various legislative, preventive, punitive measures taken in the past smuggling of gold into the country has continued with varying degrees of intensity. It has been recognised that the fight against this economic evil has to be on a wider front. Sale of gold was introduced in

May, 1978 on an experimental basis, as an economic measure to supplement Government's anti-smuggling measures. But due to the bullish trend in the international gold market and consequent increase in the play of speculative forces in the domestic market, it was decided to suspend gold auctions since 26-10-78. Government has appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India to review the gold policy in all its aspects and make appropriate recommendations to the Government.

Customs procedure for dealing with smuggling by ship Crew

974. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian National Shipowners have urged for a change in the customs procedure for dealing with smuggling by ship crew; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian National Shipowner's Association have submitted a memorandum to the Government suggesting certain procedural changes for dealing with cases involving smuggling or attempts to smuggle goods by members of the ship's crew and the consequent liability of the shipowners under section 115 of the Customs Act, 1962.

The suggestions made in the memorandum are being examined.

Studies undertaken by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on Export of processed Fruits and Vegetables

975. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has conducted detailed marketing studies on exports of some selected processed fruits and vegetables in four West European countries;

(b) if so, the salient recommendations of the studies; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in implementing those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is annexed.

(c) Steps are being taken to increase production of the items identified in the Study Report. The suggestions made in the Report for increasing export of mango products will be considered by the Processed Foods Export Promotion Council in consultation with the exporters concerned for devising a suitable marketing strategy.

Statement

Conclusions and Recommendations made by the Study Team

Italy being predominantly an agricultural country, with large canneries of its own does not hold much scope for import of the Survey Items barring pineapple products and mushrooms. The strength of the Indian Industry to complete with countries like Ivory Coast, Kenya, Thailand etc. is weak mainly on account of price disadvantage and partly due to limited export surplus available in the country.

The German maket has a potential for increased export of mango products provided the Indian industry is able to assure consistent supplies of acceptable quality conforming to the Food Law Regulations obtaining in the Federal Republic of Germany. This potential can be exploited if an active Indian Company works through a German agent for pushing up the use of mango pulp, in particular in dairy industry. Though, there is large demand for

pineapple products and mushrooms in the German market, the Indian industry, presently, may not be able to exploit it on account of limited export surplus available in the country.

Sweden is a small but rich country. The survey has revealed that the Swedish soft industry is engaged in product development work relating to introduction of a "carbonated" or "still" mango based drink. It is averred that success of this product development work will generate demand for about 1000 tonnes of mango pulp annually over a period of 3/5 years after the launching of such a drink. The demand estimate is based on the assumption that, on an average, a Swede will consume a bottle (165 ml.) of a mango based beverage per week for a period of 3 months in a year. The population of Sweden is placed around 6 million persons.

The Swedes are not very well conversant with mango as a fresh fruit as also the fact that India is a major producer of mangoes. It has been learnt that the Swedish Import Promotion Office for Products from Developing Countries (IMPOD) has successfully helped Kenya in introducing its pineapples in the Swedish market. IMPOD may be requested to offer similar assistance to India in organising a suitable public relations campaign for marketing Indian mango products. Once the product development work culminates in successful launching of mango based drink in Sweden, the brand publicity work will be undertaken by the firm promoting such a drink.

The British market, by far, is the best as far as export of mango products from India is concerned on account of the fact that not only the immigrant population is familiar with the fruit but the local British population through its past contact with tropical countries has tasted mango. The Survey has revealed that this market has always been "under supplied" with the mango products and, hence, there is scope for India to push up her exports of this item. The British trade has requested India to restore normal supply of mango products to this traditional market. This step would enable them to promote the usage of mango products by the fruit processing industry which, in turn, will further push up the demand for Indian Mango products.

Although there is a big market for pineapple products in the U. K., India cannot take advantage of the situation as she is not in a position to compete on account of price and lack of sufficient production. Mushrooms have relatively a limited market in this country.

Committees set up to make Sales-tax simpler

976. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Committees set up to make sales-tax simpler;

(b) the main recommendations of these Committees;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government propose to abolish the Central Sales Tax since it is causing hardship to the traders?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Sales tax is a State subject under the Constitution and Central Sales Tax is also a source of revenue assigned to the State. Therefore, the question of the Central Government setting up any Committee to make sales tax simpler does not arise. However, the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee set up by the Central Government to examine the structure of all the indirect taxes (including sales tax), *inter alia*, recommended extension of the scheme of replacement of sales tax by excise duty to a few more essential goods, uniformity in rates and pattern of sales tax, reduction in the rate of

Central sales tax and early implementation of the recommendations contained in the 61st Report of the Law Commission with regard to taxation of works contracts, hire purchase transactions etc.

(c) It has been decided not to accept the recommendation of the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee with regard to reduction in the rate of Central sales tax until we are able to get the States to agree on some view regarding the sales tax. The other recommendations of the Committee are being examined in consultation with the State Governments.

(d) The Central sales tax levied on inter-State sales of goods is complementary to the levy of local sales tax on goods by States and revenues accruing therefrom have also been assigned to the States under the Constitution. It is considered that not much purpose will be served by abolishing Central sales tax in isolation. A preliminary discussion on the general question relating to replacement of sales tax (both State and Central) by excise duty was held with the State Governments who are reluctant to accept the proposal. This is a matter which cannot be settled immediately and has to be pursued with the States.

Export of Onions

977. SHRI AMAR SINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to exoprt onions,

(b) the quantity likely to be exported during the current season, country-wise; and

(c) the states from which such export will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Export of onion is allowed through NAFED.

(b) The quantity to be exported during the period Septembsf 1978—March 1979 is estimated to be 75,000 tonnes subject to availability of exportable surplus. The main countries to which exports are likely to be made are Singapore, Malaysia, USSR, Maladive, Iraq, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Iran, Oman, Abu Dhabi, etc.

(c) Onions for export are expected to be procured from the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Licences for import of refined bleached and deodorised Palm Oil

978. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the firms which were granted licences for import of Refined Bleached and Deodorised Palm Oil during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) the amount of import licence for each of the firm; and

(c) how many of the above firms are black-listed firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Particulars of import licences are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Copies of these bulletins are supplied to the Parliament Library. In 1978-79, refined, bleached and deodorised palm oil was canalised for import through the State Trading Corporation upto 2nd September, 1978. The canalising agency could import without a licence. From 2nd September 1978, the import of this item has been allowed under Open General Licence by all persons.

(c) Import licences are not issued to those firms which have been debarred from receiving such licences under the provisions of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955. The particulars of persons debarred from receiving import licences are also published in the weekly bulletins referred to against part (a) of the Question.

New Year Complimentary Tickets issued by Air India

979. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AIR INDIA issued some New Year complimentary tickets in the year 1978 for couples to go abroad and some time limit was given to use these tickets; if so, the details of the couples who were issued such tickets in the year 1978;

(b) details of the couples who used the tickets along with the date of using the tickets and the names of the couples who used them;

(c) whether there is any case that even after expiry of the date of the tickets, few persons used these tickets; and

(d) if so, the action taken against these persons and whether any fraud has been played by these persons; if so, the action to be taken against these persons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Loan to people of Purnia and Araria for purchase of Rickshaws

980. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ask the nationalised banks to give loans to the poor people of PURNIA AND ARARIA for purchasing RICKSHAWS and starting small business and industries and promoting agricultural activity on lower interest rate and special subsidy scheme for the industries to be established in that area as it is a most backward area of India in general and Bihar in particular; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Central Bank is the lead Bank for Purnia district which includes Araria Sub-Division. The Bank has prepared a Credit Plan for the District and is implementing the same in coordination with other financing institutions. With the progressive implementation of the credit plan, increased credit is expected to now to the hitherto neglected sector which include agriculture, small businees, retail trade, purchase of rickshaws and other allied activities. These advances are exempted from the minimum lending rate and banks are providing concessional finance on easy terms to small borrowers for their productive ventures. The investment subsidy and the Engineering Entrepreneurs Training Programme (Interest Subsidy) Scheme are also in operation in Purnia District.

Officers of Bank of India who went abroad

981. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the Bank of India who went abroad during the year 1978 and whether they obtained the official permission for leaving station of their posting;

(b) if not, whether Government are proposing to take action against those officers who did not take the permission and went abroad and the details of the places of their visit and the total expenses made on their trips and the expenses made on their dependants for the trips;

(c) whether Government have asked for their source of income for making huge expenses on foreign trips when their income is limited; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to examine the source of their income and lay a statement thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Bank of India has reported that forty (40) of its officers had gone abroad in 1978 on posting, training, official work, study leave and private visit.

(b) to (d). According to the Bank its existing rules do not require an officer to take prior permission for going abroad on private visit while on leave. In view of this the Bank has no information about the places of visit, expenses incurred on self and dependants, sources of finances, etc. In respect of persons who went abroad on private visit.

Import of gold against export of Jewellery

982. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will allow the import of gold against the export of Jewellery to earn foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The details of the Gold Jewellery Export Replenishment Scheme, which provides for the replenishment of gold used in the exports of gold ornaments are given in Department of Commerce Public Notice No. 59-ITC(PN)/78 dated the 17th August 1978 as amended by Public Notices No. 68-ITC(PN)/78 dated 20th September 1978, and No. 82-ITC(PN)/78 dated the 8th November 1978.

Cheaper accommodation to Tousists from various States visiting Delhi

983. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no cheaper accommodation available to the tourists particularly for the tourists coming from various States to visit Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard shortage of accommodation and availability of cheap rate—tea, breakfast and vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals available to the visitors in the captial; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). A Domestic Tourist Survey conducted during 1976-77 by the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation revealed that inexpensive accommodation consisting of 1172 beds in dharmashalas/sarais/musafirkhanas and in 132 hotels and 31 guest houses is available in Delhi. However, to agument such accommodation the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct 10 units of Nagrik Awas Grahas with an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs during current Five Year Plan period. In addition, the scheme for the construction of a Janata hotel in New Delhi in the Central sector has been approved and the work is in progress. These projects when completed will provide inexpensive accommodation for medium and low budget tourists in Delhi.

Foreign exchange earned by payment of Hotel Bills in foreign currency

984. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign currency collected by hotels in the country during the

year 1977-78 and 1978-79 upto 31st October, 1978; and

(b) the reasons for which the decision to allow foreign nationals and non-resident Indians to pay hotel bills in rupees was taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The system of compulsory payment of hotel bills in foreign exchange by foreigners and non-resident Indians was evolved in the context of the then existing difference in the official and unofficial rates of exchange for the rupee and the consequent scope for malpractices. It is felt that, in the changed circumstances and with a view to encouraging the growth of tourism and the tourist industry, it is no longer necessary to continue the system of payment of hotel bills by foreigners in foreign exchange.

Accumulation of Stock of exportable garments with Handloom Producers and Garment Makers

985. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the stock of exportable garments has accumulated with the Handloom Producers and Garment makers in Southern India and they are being put to great hardships because of the delay in announcing the export quota policy for 1979 by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The quota distribution policy for the quota year 1979 has already been annonuced on 2-11-1978. According to the policy, the applications for quota allocation will start to be received from 7-12-78. The accumulation of stocks of exportable germents with the handloom producers and garments makers in the Southern India had not resulted from delay in announcing the uota policy for 1979. However, the stocks of exportable garments with the handloom producers and garment makers in the Southern India can be offered for consideration against quota for the year 1979.

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12 hrs

RE. DISCUSSION ON PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों की पैदा की हुई चीजों के भाव निर्धारित करने के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके बारे में काफी लोगों ने आपको लिख कर दिया है कि उस पर खुल कर बहस की जाये । पिछली दफा गन्ने, गुड़, चीनी और कपास वगैरह के भाव के विषय में किसानों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय हुआ है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider that. There is a Call Attention.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : कालिंग एटेन्शन से काम चलने वाला नहीं है । इस पर खुल कर बहस होनी चाहिए । आज हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly send a motion. I will consider that. I will place it before the Business Advisory Committee.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS ETC. OF AIR INDIA FOR 1977-78 AND ERRATA TO AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF AIR INDIA FOR 1976-77.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Air India for the year 1977-78, under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2719/78]

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Air India for the year 1977-78 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2720/78].

(3) A copy of 'Errata' to the Audit Report on the accounts of the Indian Airlines for the year 1976-77. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2721/78].

REPORT OF THE SEVENTH FINANCE COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Seventh Finance Commission together with an Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken thereon, under article 281 of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2722/78).

ANNNUAL REPORTS OF MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, COCHIN AND TRADE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78 AND ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL AND AGENCIES FOR 1976-77.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1977-78, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2723/78].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2724/78]

(3) A copy each of the (i) Annual Report and (ii) Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1976-77, under sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2825/78].

REFINED GROUNDNUT OIL (REGULATION OF REFINING AND PRICE) CONTROL (2ND AMDT.) ORDER, 1978, ANNUAL REPORT OF CONTROLLER GENERAL OF PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS FOR 1977-78 AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Refined Groundnut Oil (Regulation of Refining and Price) Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 542(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1978 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2826/78].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1977-78 under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks, Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2827/78].

(3) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 together with the Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2828/78]

HIGH DENOMINATION BANK NOTES (DEMONETISATION) RULES, 1978, AMENDMENT TO R.B.I. SCHEDULED BANKS' REGULATIONS, 1951, ANNUAL REPORTS OF UNITED INDIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD., MADRAS AND OF GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944 AND DELHI SALES TAX ACT, 1975, AND MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) (2ND AMDT.) RULES, 1978, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : On behalf of Shri Zulfiquarulla, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 575(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Act, 1978. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2829/78].

(2) A copy of Amendment to regulation 7 of the Reserve Bank of India Scheduled Banks' Regulations, 1951 (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2830/78].

(3) A copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the United India Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year ended 31st December, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—2831/78].

(ii) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Company is being laid. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2832/78].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and affairs of the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December, 1976, under rule 6 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Rules, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2833/78].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 387(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1978.

(ii) The Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1046 in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1978.

(iii) The Central Excise (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 528(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1978. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2834/78].

(6) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 529(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1978, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2835/78].

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975:—

(i) Notification No. F.4(28)/78-Fin.(G) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th September, 1978 making certain amendment in Form S.T. 11 prescribed under rule 21 of the Delhi Sales Tax Rules, 1975.

(ii) The Delhi Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. F.4(33)/78-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 30th September, 1978.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2836/78].

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 1091 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Ammonia Gas consumed in the factory of production.

(ii) G.S.R. 1104 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of raw naphtha caused in the manufacture of Ammonia fom Central Excise Duty.

(iii) G.S.R. 1187 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding notification No. 71/70-Central Excise dated the 4th April, 1970 regarding agricultural fritted trace elements etc.

(iv) G.S.R. 478(E) to 480(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of the concessional rates of Excise Duty on Khandsari Sugar.

(v) G.S.R. 1209 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding unmanufactured Tobacco.

(vi) G.S.R. 1210 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding matches.

(vii) G.S.R. 1238 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rebate of Excise Duty for minor oils and indigenous rice bran oil used in the manufacture of soap.

(viii) G.S.R. 1239 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rebate of Excise Duty for minor oils and indigenous rice bran oil used in the manufacture of soap.

(ix) G.S.R. 497(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption on sweetened condensed milk, cotton fabrics and medicines donated for relief to flood vistims in West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

(x) G.S.R. 507(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1978 together with an

explanatory memorandum regarding Excise Duty on the net consumption of kerosene when intended for use in the manufacture of linear alkyl benzene and/or heavy alkylates. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2837/78]

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1089 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding deletion of colour specification from Notification No. 141-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976.

(ii) G.S.R. 1090 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 62-Customs dated the 9th March, 1978.

(iii) G.S.R. 454(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No 342-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976.

(iv) G.S.R. 459(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to certain goods when imported as free gift by an organisation or a voluntary agency for free distribution among flood affected people in various States from Customs duties.

(v) G.S.R. 460(E) and 461(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th Septemebr, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding partial exemption from Customs duty on components and rubber tyre and tubes required for the manufacture of heavy motor vehicles and tractors.

(vi) G.S.R. 486(E) and 487(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to mountaineering equipments etc. when imported by a mountaineering expedition in India from Customs duties.

(vii) G.S.R. 1207 and 1208 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum recinding notification Nos. 214-Customs and 215-Customs dated the 15th October, 1977.

(viii) G.S.R. 1245 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from export duty on Soyabean extractions and Soyabean meal.

(ix) G.S.R. 519(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from import duty on imported paraffin wax.

(x) G.S.R. 525(E) and 526(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from Customs duties on certain goods when imported by a handicapped or disabled person for his personal use.

(xi) G.S.R. 534(E) to 543(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from Import duty on certain machines, machines for garment industry, machines for leather industry, resuscitation equipment, machinery for oil exploration, certain raw materials for electronics industry, indium, insulated copper wire and polyester film for magenetic tapes.

(xii) G.S.R. 544(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum

making certain amendment to Notification No. 96-Customs dated the 12th May, 1978.

(xiii) G.S.R. 545(E) and 546(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding consequential amendment due to change in Tariff Heading No. 85.18/27.

(xiv) G.S.R. 548(E) and 549(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from Customs duties on certain Orthopaedic appliances and wheel chairs when imported by a handicapped or a disabled person for his personal use.

(xv) G.S.R. 550(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from Customs duties on certain articles when imported by any Institution including a registered Cooperative Society for the blind and the deaf.

(xvi) G.S.R. 1329 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from customs duty on components/parts of X-Ray Image Intensifier systems. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2838/78].

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the indifference shown by the Department in laying the Annual Report of the General Insurance Corporation of India. The Report is for the year ending 31st December, 1976. This is November, 1978. It is almost two years now. It should have been laid on the Table much earlier. They are more interested in the victimisation of employees and workers of the corporation than in showing respect to the Parliament. May I request you to kindly ask the hon. Minister to explain why it has been so much delayed?

MR. SPEAKER: I will send it to the Committee concerned.

STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements:—

(1) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of the 30th Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 155th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Sugar Rebate Scheme.

(2) Statement showing replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of the 32nd Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 178th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Cash Assistance for Export of Manmade Fabrics.

(3) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of the 64th Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 149th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Bangla Desh Refugees.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की है, उसके बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं

कि आपके माध्यम से मैं बार-बार याद दिलाता रहा हूं कि सब रिपोर्ट्स अंग्रेजी में पेश की जाती है, जबकि नियम के अनुसार व हिन्दी में भी पेश की जानी चाहिए । इस नियम का पालन नहीं किया जाता है । मन इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र भी आपको लिखा है । मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह नियम के अनुसार हिन्दी की प्रतियां भी क्यों नहीं रखती है । अभी जो प्रतियां रखी गई हैं, वे अंग्रेजी में हैं । हिन्दी की प्रतियां नहीं रखी जाती हैं । यह संविधान में दी गई व्यवस्था का उल्लंघन है । मैं आपके द्वारा विशेष रूप से यह मांग करता हूं कि नियम के अनुसार अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों की प्रतियां सदन-पटल पर रखनी चाहिए । राष्ट्र-भाषा की इस प्रकार उपेक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell the hon. Members that I have made arrangements now to see that simultaneously both Hindi and English versions are laid on the Table of the House. But there are certain practical difficulties about major reports. First of all, there is printing facility which we are trying to augment..... (*Interruptions*) Don't record. (*Interruptions*)** We are trying to have both the versions placed simultaneously.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to be dictated.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record.

Dr. Ramji Singh

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FALL IN PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS*

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस विषय में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"औद्योगिक उत्पादों तथा कृषि के लिए आवश्यक सामग्री की तुलना में कृषि उत्पादों, विशेषतया चावल, ज्वार और बाजरा के मूल्यों में गिरावट के समाचार "।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, in the first place I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Members that prices of agricultural commodities are, by and large, marked by stability and there has been no fall in these prices as such whether we compare it by the position as obtaining in March 1977 or a year ago in the closing months of 1977. The all-India price index for agricultural products in March 1977 was 170.0 and in October 1977 it was 172.6. As compared to this, the price index for agricultural products for October 1978 comes to 173.9 which is fractionally higher than last year.

As regards the open market prices of individual commodities referred to by the Hon'ble Members, it may be mentioned that the position in respect of rice and jowar is, by and large, stable; in the case of bajra, the prices are lower by 17.3 per cent as compared to rather high level around this time last year. Even in case of bajra, the de-

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**Not recorded.

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

cline is not significant as compared to the price prevailing since the last few months.

It may be pointed out that in 1977-78 we had a bumper foodgrain crop of 125.6 million tonnes which was 14.44 million tonnes higher than the previous year. If this is kept in view, the stability in overall foodgrains price index is really remarkable.

Prices of some of the inputs have increased relatively more than those of foodgrains or agricultural commodities as a whole. For example, the prices of tractors, electricity, and cement have gone up since last year. However, due to special attention given by Government the prices of some of the important inputs such a fertilisers, diesel oil, lubricant oil have been kept fairly stable. Actually, in tht case of fertilisers Government has carried out six reductions between July 1975 and October 1977 including a reduction of Rs. 100/- per tonne of urea carried out in October last year.

Although the price indices for agricultural inputs over the last seven or eight years show a larger rise as compared to the increases in the indices of prices of agricultural commodities, it is relevant to note that costs of above inputs form a part of the total cost in which human and animal labour, rent of land and depreciation of farm buildings etc. are all included.

As regards prices of industrial goods, in some cases, e.g. cotton textile, vanaspati, bicycles and soap increases in price index are either comparable or slightly higher than those in the index of agricultural commodities. For some items of rural consumption, such as, kerosene oil, utensils and bricks the price index is higher than that for agricultural commodities.

The Hon'ble Members would appreciate that keeping in view the increases in input cost and other factors, Government has since last year given increases in the procurement prices of wheat, paddy, coarse grains, and in the minimum support prices for gram, as well as groundnut, soyabean and sunflower seed.

The Government is keeping a close watch on the prices of various commodities and price trends in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Measures are also being taken to step up agricultural production through research, development programmes and provision of infra-structural facilities so as to raise the productivity and total returns to the farmer.

डा० रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कृषि मंत्री जी ने जो बताया है उसमें उन्होंने यह तो महसूस किया है कि कृषि की जो वस्तुयें हैं उनकी कीमतें कम हुई है लेकिन बहुत सहमते हुए उन्होने यह बात कही है । नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमे से जून, 1977 और जून, 1978 के केवल चार पांच आंकड़े मैं देना चाहूंगा जिससे इस सदन को पता लगेगा कि किस प्रकार कृषि वस्तुओं के उत्पादन और उसके मूल्यों में ह्रास हुआ है जबकि औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में बढ़ौतरी हुई है । चावल में 77 में 2.57 था जो 78 में 2.58 हुआ । मोटे चावल में 77 में 1.89 और 78 में 1.76 । चीनी में 4.31 से घटकर 3.54 हो गया । गुड़ में भी इसी प्रकार से कमी हुई है ।

इसके विपरीत जहां तक औद्योगिक वस्तुओं का सम्बन्ध है, मिल की धोती 25 55 से बढ़कर 26.25 हो गयी । चादर में 28.27 से बढ़कर 31.17 हो गया । मैं सदन का और समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन यह समूची सैम्पल सर्वे की रिपोर्ट इस बात का प्रमाण है कि किसान की चीजों की कीमतें कम हुई हैं और औद्योगिक चीजों के मल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है और सरकार की उस प कोई पकड़ नहीं है ।

इस लिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन 1974 से 1977 तक, खास कर खाद्यान्न के मामले में, जो 1974 में 178.1 था, वह 1977 के अगस्त में 164.7 हो गया, इस तरह का ह्रास हुआ है । औद्योगिक वस्तुओं में भी—जैसे कोल का 140 से 197 हो गया, मिनरल आयल्स 226 से 277 था । अध्यक्ष महोदय इतना बड़ा अन्याय कभी नहीं हुआ । इसी लिये आज के अखबारों ने एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन ने जो गेहूं के दाम बढ़ाये हैं, चीनी के दाम बढ़ाये हैं, इस खबर का स्वागत किया है ।

"स्टेट्समैन" जो एक संतुलित अखबार है—उस ने भी लिखा है कि किसानों के लिये यह पहली बार हुआ जो सोइंग-सीजन में ऐसा किया गया है । नेशनल एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर टिप्पणी करते हुए उस ने कहा है —

Minimum support prices should be fixed for the principal crops, both food and commercial crops, and they should be announced well before the sowing season to facilitate investment decisions by the farmers.

इस लिये यह पहली बार हुआ है कि बोने के पहले एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन ने अपनी कीमतों की घोषणा की है ।

एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में कहा था—

The Committee observe that the cost of production data made available to the Agricultural Prices Commission at the time of consideration of the pricining policy is generally out-dated and incomplete.

The Committee understand that existing process of finalising the data is rather long, which causes delay in finalisation of the figures.

The Committee recommend that Government should devise suitable procedure whereby the data made available to Agricultural Prices Commission is relatively recent and fully representative, so as to make for a realistic approach in arriving at the prices for foodgrains.

इस का मतलब है कि एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन की जो फिलासफी पिछले 20 सालों में रही है, वह किसान के खिलाफ रही है । यह बात बिलकुल स्पष्ट है और इसीलिये स्टेट्समैन लिखता है—

"The farmers' due: An increase in procurement support price is a necessary incentive to persuade the farmer to make greater afforts."

इकानामिक टाइम्ज ने भी अपने विचार कुछ स्पष्ट तो नहीं लिखे लेकिन "प्राइस आफ व्हीट" के विषय में उस ने कहा है कि यह अच्छी बात है ।

पैट्रियाड जो पहले कहता था कि प्राइस बढ़ाना "कुलक-लाबी" को सपोर्ट करना है, आज वह भी लिखता है—

The slightly higher procurement and support prices of wheat and gram recommended by the A.P.C. for the next sowing season are not likely to provide any significant relief to the vast majority of working farmers in the country.

This loot of the farmers now has assumed a new dimension, because of the countrywide decline in the prices of agricultural produce, and in sharp contrast to the rapid increase in the prices of manufactured goods.

There is need for building pressure in favour of a fair price policy for agricultural produce.

इसी तरह से, अध्यक्ष महोदय, नेशनल हेराल्ड ने भी "प्राइस-पालिसी फार-रबी सीजन" का स्वागत किया है । उस ने कहा है—

"Price policy for rabi season: The Government has done well in releas-

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

ing the APC's Report on the price for wheat and gram for 1978-79 crop at the start of the rabi season."

मैं और ज्यादा अखबारों की रिपोर्टों को नहीं पढ़ना चाहता, लेकिन यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी एक-दो अखबारों को छोड़ कर सभी एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन के इस आउट-लुक को सपोर्ट करते थे कि कृषि वस्तु ों का दाम बढायेंगे तो यह सभी उपभोक्ताओं को प्रभावित करेगा। उन का दूसरा तर्क यह था कि दाम बढ़ाने से मुद्रास्फिति बढ़ेगी—लेकिन ये दोनों तर्क अब झूठ साबित हुए हैं—जो एक विशस-सर्किल से प्रभावित थे ।

It is said that lower price of foodgrains would check inflation, but this did not happen; so it is wrong to say:

"The rise in foodgrains prices has been the single most-important eltment in stoking the fire of inflation."

यह सारा ईशू इस बात को सिद्ध करता है कि शहर के कुछ लोगों को ये वस्तुयें कम कीमत पर मिलती रहे और किसानों का शोषण होता रहे—यही आज तक होता रहा ।

"The issue boils down to a simple argument whether an increase in the price of farm products provides an incentive for inflation, which the Government and the people dread, or whether the farmers, forming 75 per cent of the nation's population, have been singled out to be the sufferers in the present day price-mechanism"—Deccan Herald.

इसलिए यह स्पष्ट बात है कि अभी तक जो एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन की पालिसी थी, वह किसानों के खिलाफ थी ।

"The Commission pursued an aimless course. From its very inception, its main idea was that inflation could be controlled by keeping down the procurement price. The course of inflation lay in the monetary and fiscal fields. The rise in the price of foodstuff was the result and not the cause of the inflation, which was caused by the growing plan investment unaccompanied by a comparative increase in the national output."

"The core of food policy for the last 30 years has been to run a public distribution system to serve largely metropolitan and urban industrial areas in normal times."

तो मैं अपने माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री जी से जो दो तीन बातें हैं, उन के बारे में पूछना चाहूंगा । पहली बात तो यह है कि यह जो एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, उस में चार आदमी हैं और तीन तरह की रिपोर्ट आई ह । पहली बार यह डाइवरजेन्ट रिपोर्ट आई है । तीन आदमी एक तरफ हैं और उन में भी विभिन्नता ह और जो किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हैं जिन्होंने कहा हैं कि गेहूं की प्राइस 120 रुपये क्वींटल फिक्स की जाए उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए और सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या आप किसानों के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी प्राइस एनाउन्स करेंगें । अगर प्राइस एनाउन्स करने में सरकार देर करेगी तो फिर किसान प्लान नहीं कर सकते हैं कि क्या बोना चाहिए और क्या नहीं बोना चाहिए । इसलिए मेरा पहला सवाल तो यह है कि क्या आप जल्दी से जल्दी किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों ने जो दाम बढ़ाने की बात कही है, उन के दाम आप बढ़ाना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन का जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है, यह ठीक बात है कि उ में आप ने कुछ एक्सपर्टस रखे हैं और एग्रीकल्चर यूनीवर्सिटी, लुधियाना के जो बड़े वैज्ञानिक हैं, उन को भी आपने रखा है और जो बड़े किसान हैं उन के प्रतिनिधि को भी रखा है

लेकिन छोटे किसानों का प्रतिनिधि वहां नहीं हैं, तो क्या आप वहां पर स्माल फारमसे और मार्जीनल फारमर्स के प्रतिनिधि को भी उस में रखेंगे ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि किसानों के गल्ले की जो कीमत होती है, वह निभर करती है आप की खाद की कीमत पर, आप के पानी की कीमत पर, आपकी बिजली की कीमत पर और पेस्टीसाइड्स आदि की कीमत पर। तो क्या आप उन की कीमत भी कम करेंगे और अगर कम नहीं करेंगे तो क्या आप उस के अनुपात में लागत समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ाएंगें ? मेरे इन सवालों का मंत्री जी जवाब दें ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा): मंत्री जी, जरा सोच कर जवाब दीजिये ।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : पहले ही थोट कर रहे हैं कि सोच कर जवाब दूं ? ...(**व्यवधान**) ... डाक्टर साहब ने बहुत अच्छी दलीलें दी हैं और इस बात में खुशी का इजहार किया है कि पहली दफा एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन के इतिहास में फसल बोने से पहले रिपोट दी गई है । ऐसी मांग आ रही थी और ऐसी रिपोर्ट भी थी पहले कि बोने से पहले रिपोट दी जाए । तो पहली दफा हमने यह एक्सरसाइज की है।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर): कई इलाकों में बीजाई शुरू हो गई है ।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जैसा चौधरी बलबीर सिंह जी ने कहा है कि बिजाई शुरू हो गई है, यह सही है कि कई इलाकों में बिजाई शुरू हो गई है । हम ने जो यह एक्सरसाइज की है इस को बड़ा एप्रीशियेट किया गया कि पहली दफा यह बात होने लगी है । उस में काफी दिक्कतें भी हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (वाराणासी) : यह दूसरी दफा है । पहली दफा चने के बारे में किया है

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : तो इस में हम ने कोशिश कर के बहुत थोड़े दिनों में एक्सरसाइज कर के यह नतीजा निकाला है। डा० साहब ने यह ठीक कहा है कि कुछ ही दिनों में इस का फैसला कर देना चाहिए । इस के लिए हम ने तीस नवम्बर को और दो दिसम्बर को चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग बुलायी है ताकि उन के ख्यालात का भी जायजा लिया जा सके । जब यह उनकी मीटिंग हो जाएगी तो उस के बाद अगली मीटिंग में केबिनेट को यह फैसला कर दिया जाएगा ।

यहां यह भी कहा गया कि इस रिपोर्ट में मेम्बर्स के डाइवर्जेंट व्यूज हैं—एक मेम्बर ने 120 रुपये प्राइस रखने की बात कही है, एक ने 112-1/2 रुपये रखने की बात कही है और दो मेम्बरर्स में जिनमें चेयरमैन भी शामिल हैं, 115 रुपये रखने की बात कही है । उन्होंने चने के दाम 125 रुपये के बजाय 140 रुपये रखने की रिकमण्डेशन की है । इन सब बातों पर सारे चीफ मिनस्टर्स के व्यूज लिये जायेंगे । उस के बाद फैसला किया जाएगा ।

मैं अपने ब्यान में भी यह कहा था कि इनपुट्स की प्राइसिज कुछ बढ़ी हैं, कुछ को मेन्टेन किया गया है और कुछ की प्राइसिज को कम करने की कोशिश की गयी है । जैसे कि फर्टिलाइजर की प्राइस को कम किया गया हैं । (**व्यवधान**) चूंकि सवाल किया गया था कि मेन्युफेक्चर्ड प्रोडक्टस के मुकाबले में एग्रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज को प्राइसिज कम्पेयर करने पर नीचे आ रही हैं और मेन्युफेक्चर्ड प्रोडक्ट्स की प्राइसिज ऊंचे जा रही हैं । इस के बारे में मैंने अलग अलग जिक्र कर दिया है । ट्रेक्टर वगैरह की प्राइसिस बहुत ऊंची चली गयी हैं । कुछ

[श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला]

ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनकी प्राइसिज ठीक रही हैं । फर्टिलाइजर की प्राइस कुछ कम की गयी हैं । जहां पहले इस की प्राइस 1650 रुपये थी वहां उस को कम करके 1550 रुपये किया गया है। 1975–76 में मेन्युफक्चर्ड प्रोडक्ट्स का इन्डेक्स 171.2 था और एग्रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज का इन्डेक्स 157.3 था । 1976–77 में, एमरजैंसी के दिनों में मेन्युफक्चर्ड प्रोडक्ट्स का इन्डक्स 175 हो गया और एग्रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज का इन्डकस 157 के बजाय 158 हुआ । जब कि 1977–78 में मेन्युफेक्चड प्रोडक्ट्स का इन्डेक्स करके 179 रहा

whereas agricultural commodities went up from Rs. 158 to Rs. 174.

जनता गवनमेंट के आने के बाद प्राइसिज के इन्डक्स में यह इजाफा हुआ । जहां मेन्युफेक्चर्ड प्रोडक्ट्स का इन्डेक्स 175 से 179 हुआ वहां एग्रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज का इन्डेक्स 158.5 बढ़ कर 174.5 हुआ। अब इस वक्त जो इन्डेक्स है, चार नवम्बर, 1978 तक के मेरे पास फिगर्स हैं—

For the manufactured goods, as on 4th November 1978, the figure was 131.7, and for agricultural commodities, 173.1.

कुछ चीजों के दाम बहुत बढ़े हैं, कुछ चीजों के दाम बहुत कम हुए हैं । जैसे कि पलिसज के दाम बढ़ गये हैं । उनका पिछले साल इन्डक्स था 215 जो कि इस साल 271 हो गया हैं । पिछले साल राइस का इन्डेक्स 162 था वह इस साल चार नवम्बर तक 162.4 था । राइस की प्राइस वही रही है । स्टेबिल प्राइस रही है । पिछले साल ओपन मार्केट में व्हीट का जो इन्डेक्स रिवेल कर रहा था वह 56.5 था जो कि आज 152 प्वाइंट है । मेज का इंडेक्स 1976–77 में 145.4 था । लेकिन 1977–78 में बढ़ कर 177.9 हो गया क्योंकि प्रोडक्शन कम था । इस साल मेज का इंडक्स कम हो गया है और 165 पर आ गया यह कम हो गया हैं लेकिन 1976–77 से अभी भी बहुत ज्यादा है । एमरजेंसी के दिनों में अभी भी ज्यादा हैं । बाजरा एमरजेंसी के दिनों में 1976–77 में 146 पर चल रहा था, पिछले साल 169 हो गया और इस साल 135 पर आ गया है जो मैंने अज किया है बाजरे में बहुत कमी हुई हैं यानी 17.5 की कमी हुई है । दूसरे जो इंडिसिस हैं व तकरीबन बराबर रहे हैं, टोटल सीरियल्ज के इंडेक्स आप जोड़ें तो तकरीबन बराबर रहेंगे ।

जहां तक कोस ग्रेंज का सम्बन्ध है पिछले साल इनकी प्राइसिज ज्यादा थीं लेकिन इस साल कम हुई हैं । यह मैंने अपने ब्यान में भी माना है । इस साल हमने जो मिनिमम प्राइसिस फिक्स की हैं उनको भी आप देखें चने को आप लें । 1976–77 में जहां 90 कीमत थी, पिछले साल उसको 125 किया, इस साल जो प्रोपोजल ए पी सी का है लेकिन जिस को माना अभी तक नहीं गया है वह 140 का है । अरहर की दाल 155 है। इसी तरह से मूंग है । पहली बार दालों के दाम फिक्स किए गए हैं । ग्राउंड नट जो 141 पर चल रहा था उसको बढ़ा कर 175 रुपये किया गया मस्टर्ड सीड के 225 रुपये तय किए गए हैं सन फ्लावर सीड के दाम 150 से बढ़ा कर 175 किए गए हैं सोयाबीन 150 के करीब चल रहा है । उसके दाम को बढ़ा कर 175 कर दिया गय हैं ।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने और माननीय डा० रामजी सिंह ने आंकड़ों के जाल और भूलभुलैया से कहीं सत्य को और कहीं असत्य को साबित करने की कोशिश की है । आंकड़ों पर नहीं मैं आंख पर जाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आंकड़े प्रमाणित

नहीं होते हैं आंख प्रामाणिक होती है । मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य को आप देखें। पहली ही लाइन में वह कहते हैं कि कृषि जिन्सों के मूल्यों में आम तौर से स्थिरता आई है, इन मूल्यों में ऐसी कोई गिरावट नहीं है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जरा घुमा फिरा कर शब्दाडम्बर के जरिये कहते हैं कि थोड़ी गिरावट आई है, गेहूं चावल के मूल्य में तो स्थिरता की घोषणा करते हैं और बाजरे के मूल्य में गिरावट की घोषणा करते हैं । मंत्री महोदय अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि बाजरा मुख्य रूप से जाड़े का भोजन है, जाड़े में यह गर्मी लेने का साधन है । टैम्परेचर गिरने के साथ साथ बाजरे का मूल्य गिर रहा है, इसका क्या कारण है यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं ।

यों तो दुनिया भर में कच्चे माल की कीमत कम होती है पक्के माल की अपेक्षा । लेकिन भारत में एक बड़ा ही भयंकर और भयानक रिश्ता है और अगर यही रिश्ता चलता गया तो जो कृषि उत्पाद में लोग लगे हुए हैं वे कृषि के काम को छोड़ देंगे और इस देश में जो भूख और अकाल की स्थिति पहले थी उसी की तरफ लोग चले जाएंगे ।

आप गेहूं और चावल के 1971 और 1977 के दामों को देखें । 1971 की अपेक्षा 1977 में चावल के दाम माइनस तीन प्रतिशत हैं और ट्रैक्टरों के दाम जो 29 हजार और कुछ हुआ करते थे 1971 में वे बढ़ कर 56 हजार और कुछ हो गए हैं । कृषि पैदा करने वाला जो कृषि का सामान पैदा करता है, उसके दाम स्थूल और स्थिर हैं, लेकिन कृषि की पैदावार करने के लिये जो सामग्री होती है उसके दाम 200 परसेंट और कहीं कहीं पर 250 परसेंट से ज्यादा बढ़े हैं सिवाय उर्वरक को छोड़कर ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : डाका है यह तो ।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उनके जरिये उर्वरक के दामों में गिरावट आई है । वह इसके लिये बधाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं उनसे जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस रफ्तार से कृषि को पैदा करने वाली चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं क्या उसी रफ्तार से जो कृषि-जन्य चीजें हैं उनके दाम वहां तक पहुंचाने के लिये वह सदन को आश्वासन देंगे ? क्या वह दोनों का लिंक करने के लिए रिश्ता जोड़ने के लिये कुछ करेंगे क्योंकि ऐसा नहीं हो कि कृषि से उत्पन्न होने वाली चीजों का भाव गधे की चाल से चले और कृषि में लगने वाली चीजों के भाव घोड़े की रफ्तार से बढ़ें। क्या वह इन दोनों का लिंक करने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

क्या वह बिजली और ट्रेक्टर की एक्साइज ड्यूटी खत्म करने की कृपा करेंगे क्योंकि इन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगे, यह बात अच्छी नहीं है ?

तीसरी बात मंत्री जी से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर पानी के 3, 4 भाव हैं। ट्यूबवैल से, नहरों से,, बांधों से और सरकारी नलकूपों के जरिये जो पानी मिलता है, सब के भाव अलग अलग हैं । तो 4 भावों पर जब कि इन को पानी दिया जाता है तो क्या गेहूं का मूल्य भी 4 भावों के आधार पर रखा जाएगा ? अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो जो 4 भाव पर पानी मिल रहा है, उसे एक भाव पर करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

इसके अलावा कृषि से आमदनी जहां 1975–76 में 199 रुपये थी, वह आज घटकर 197 रुपये रह गई है और गैर-कृषि की आमदनी जहां 1975–76 में 400 थी वह आज बढ़ कर 800 हो गई है । क्या इन फर्कों को दूर करने लिये मंत्री जी कोई उपाय करेंगे ?

मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि चण्डीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय और पन्तनगर विश्वविद्यालय, इन तीनों का गेहूं का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है, लागत मूल्य क्या है ?

[श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह]

क्या इन लागत मूल्यों को नजर में रखते हुए किसानों को लाभप्रद मूल्य दिलाने के लिए सरकार कुछ कर रही है ? जैसे कि 10 हजार से कम आमदनी वाले पर इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगेगा यानी 10 हजार रुपये से कम आमदनी होने पर आयकर लेंगे तो सरकार उसका खून टैक्स में लेगी । क्या इस दृष्टि से विचार करते हुए किसानों को लाभप्रद मूल्य दिलाने की कृपा मंत्री महोदय करेंगे ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : नहीं करेंगे तो 23 दिसम्बर आ रहा है, किसान सम्मेलन का जलूस देख लेना, याद रखो ।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह ने कई सवाल उठाय हैं । पहला सवाल यह था कि बाजरा ऐसी क्राप है जो सर्दी में होती है और इससे सर्दी में गर्मी आती है और इसका दाम गिरा है । मैंने माना कि इसका दाम गिर गया है, बाजरा बहुत से गरीब लोग खाते हैं और अगर सर्दी में गरीब लोगों को यह सस्ता मिलेगा तो उन्हें गर्मी आयेगी और इसका फायदा ही होगा ।

जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया था कि अभी भी जो 2,3 साल पहले दाम थे, उससे ज्यादा गिरे नहीं हैं । बाजरे की प्रोक्योरमैंट प्राइस बहुत देर से बढ़ाई नहीं गई थी । पिछले 4 साल से बाजरे की प्राइस 74 रुपए चल रही थी, उससे पहले 72 थी । इस साल इसमें 11 रुपए की बढ़ोतरी की है और इसकी प्राइस 85 रुपए की है । जो प्राइस 4 साल से एक सार चल रही थी, उसमें एक साल में ही 11 रुपए की बढ़ोतरी की है । इस प्राइस पर जो भी बाजरा मार्केट में आयगा, वह हम खरीदेंगे । अगर किसान को इससे ज्यादा मिल जाये, तो ठीक है । लेकिन अगर इससे नीचे जाने लगेगा तो हमें खरीदना होगा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स खरीदेंगी । हमें सपोर्ट प्राइस पर खरीदना पड़ेगा ।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि बिजली और ट्रैक्टरों पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी है क्या उसको खत्म किया जायेगा या नहीं । हम इस मामले को फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री से ले रहे हैं कि इसको कम किया जाये, या खत्म किया जाये । हमने स्टेट् गवर्नमेंट्स को भी लिखा है, क्योंकि स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स भी सेल्ज टैक्स और परचेज टैक्स वगैरह लगाती हैं । हमने कहा है कि बिजली, ट्रैक्टर्स और एग्रीकल्चरल मशीनरी वगैरह पर स्टेट के टैक्सिज खत्म करने होंगे ।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा है कि पानी के दाम अलग अलग हैं । न सिर्फ अलग अलग किस्म के पानी के दाम अलग अलग हैं, बल्कि अलग अलग स्टेट्स में भी दामों में फ़र्क है । ट्यूबवैल का पानी महंगा पड़ता है । फ्लो इरिगेशन उससे जरा सस्ता होता है । अगर लिफ्ट इरिगेशन आसानी से मिल जाये, तो वह भी सस्ता होता है । अलग अलग किस्म के पानी के अलग अलग भाव हैं । उनको एक करना मुमकिन नहीं है । अलग-2 स्टेट्स में अलग अलग इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हैं, जो इन भावों को फिक्स करते हैं । किसी जगह पर उन्होंने मुकर्रर कर दिया है कि टोटल इतना लेंगे, और किसी जगह उन्होंने मीटर रीडिंग के बेसिस पर लेना तय किया हुआ है । हमने स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स को भी लिखा है कि ये टैक्सिज़ कम होने चाहिएं या खत्म होने चाहिएं ।

यह कहा गया है कि दाम भी पानी के भाव के मुताबिक तय करने चाहिएं, यानी अगर कोई कुएं से पानी लेकर गेहूं पैदा करता है तो उसके दाम एक होने चाहिएं, और अगर कोई नहर के पानी से गेहूं पैदा करता है, तो उसके दाम दूसरे होने चाहिए । यह मुमकिन नहीं है । अलग अलग इरिगेशन से जो फ़सल पैदा हो, उसके अलग अलग दाम मुकर्रर किये जाये, यह हम नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि यूनिवर्सिटी से कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन मंगाया जाये । उन्होंने चंडीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का जिक्र किया है ।

चंडीगढ़ में तो यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है। हमने लुधियाना यूनिवर्सिटी और हिसार यूनिवर्सिटी से फेक्ट्स मगवाये हैं। लुधियाना यूनिवर्सिटी ने गहूं का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन 108 रुपए और कुछ पैसे बताया है और हिसार यूनिवर्सिटी ने 114 रुपए बताया है। दूसरी, यूनिवर्सिटीज से भी हमने फक्ट्स मंगवाते हैं और उसके बाद सारी प्राइसिज फिक्स की जाती हैं।

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI (Kolhapur): As the Minister will agree, there is a fall in agricultural prices and increase in industrial prices. There is an increasing disparity in the prices of agricultural goods and industrial goods. This involves (1) a policy question, (2) the administration and (3) co-ordination. Last year the Janata Government declared free trade, where the prices of agricultural goods trend to come down. Because, especially in India, in the last thirty years, whenever there was free trade, the agriculturists or the cultivators had to sell their produce in the buyers' market, because there is distress sale. They are distress sales, but the industrialists sell their goods in a seller's market. So, the first question is whether the Government of India is going to correct this policy so as to give protection to the agriculturists. Therefore, may I ask whether they are prepared to overhaul the entire Agricultural Prices Commission and its terms of reference, because the terms of reference include:

> "Likely effect of prices also on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living level, level of wages and the industrial cost structure."

That means, the Agricultural Prices Commission is directed to keep the cost of living below a certain level, and the industrial cost structure at a particular level. That means they have to continue to reduce the prices of agricultural products. Therefore, it is a pertinent question whether Government is prepared to overhaul the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission because it is on this basis that the Commission is fixing the prices. There are complaints that the price of cultivation is not correctly taken into consideration. The hon. Minister stated that he has got the cost of production figures from various universities and other authorities, but they take into account only the cash expenditure on cultivation, land rent, interest on cash expenditure etc., but not the cost of living of the cultivator. The problem of the cultivator is that he has to spend whatever he gets from the produce on his entire family. That means, the agriculturist has to look to the cost of production as well as to his cost of living, but the Agricultural Prices Commission is not directed to look to these two things. So, that is a major issue.

Secondly, there is the question of administration. The Minister agrees that this is the first time that they have announced the support price for wheat before the sowing season, but may I ask the Government what happened in the case of rice, maize, bajra and jower? They have declared the price only after the harvest. That means there was no control on the cost of cultivation as well as production.

The third question I want to raise is this. They have declared the price but who is to purchase? The State Governments have to purchase. Can the Minister tell us that the entire purchasing machinery in the country is working? No. There are very few centres. In the case of Maharashtra I may tell the House that unless there is a godown, they cannot open a centre. In other States also, the position is the same. That means they declare a price, but there is no agency to purchase even at the support price, which is the lowest, and there is no money also. So, may I ask the Government whether they can direct the State Governments to increase the number of centres, allocate whatever money they require so that they can open centres at every mandi, every village bazaar, so that they can purchase.

The Minister might have heard or read that in Kolhapur, nearly 50 lakh maunds of gur come into the market. But the prices are going down. They have offered a *satyagraha* on the National Highway *Bundh*. They are de-

manding that the price of gur should be fixed. May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government will fix the price of gur in this season?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The hon. Member has questioned the removal of restrictions on the movement of foodgrains. In the first instance, I would say, I think, this was a very good policy that was followed. It is a very successful policy. It has shown results. Earlier, for some years, the country was divided into different zones and sub-zones. Even a district was sometimes made a zone. An agricultural produce could not come from one district to another district within the State. The restriction was quite tight. In some States, when the people tried to cross the border, they were arrested. The people were very much agitated against it as to why there should be so much restriction.

What happened in those days was that, for example, the price of wheat was Rs. 105 per quintal, the farmer got only Rs. 105 but, ultimately, in Bombay market, the wheat was selling at Rs. 4.50 per kg. or Rs 5 per kg, and in some distant markets, the price was still higher and it was not available in full quantity. Only the trader got the benefit. All the benefit went to the trader, nothing to the State Government or the FCI. Now, by the removal of the zones, there is a free movement of foodgrains throughout the country and the prices are prevailing at a normal rate throughout the country.

I have been to distant places in the country I have been to the eastern areas, far-flung areas, in Nagaland, Meghalaya and Manipur and I have abruptly gone to small shops on the roadside and enquired about the prices and the availability of foodgrains. They are getting almost at the same price, just 20 paise or maximum 30 paise more than the price prevailing at Delhi So, the prices in the whole country have stabilised and the availability of foodgrains is good. This has been the result of the removal of restrictions.

He mentioned that in the fixation of price like this, the consumers is also taken into consideration and asked what will be the effect on the entire population. This has to be so. This is very necessary because the foodgrains are consumed by the entire population. It is a commodity which goes for the consumption of the entire population. So, we have taken into consideration all the factors, the interest of the producer and the consumer also. The interest of consumer also is to be taken into consideration. Some of the consumers are very poor and their interest also has to be taken into consideration.

Then, he said that the prices of some commodities were fixed only after the harvest. That is correct. I have admitted that. It is for the first time that we are experimenting it and we have, for he first time, fixed the price of wheat and gram only and not of other commodities. We have not been able to do that. But from now on, regarding other commodities also, we will be fixing the prices before the crops are sown.

Further, he mentioned that in Maharashtra, there are no purchase centres and that the Maharashtra Government is not purchasing. Of course, I will go into this matter as to why they are not purchasing at a particular centre at Kolhapur or at some other place. Regarding the purchase centres, we have made efforts that there should be FCI purchase centres or the State Government purchase centres. The FCI is also setting up purchase centres in the States where they are allowed to do so because it depends on the State Governmnt. If they want the FCI to come and undertake the work, they will so, as they are doing in Punjab, Haryana and other States. But if the States want to do it themselves, it is upto them to do it. So, my effort is that purchase centres should be provided in all areas so that proper purchase from the farmer can be made and the farmer is not made to travel long distances.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not answered one of his questions. What he has asked was that the terms of reference are loaded against the cultivator. He said that you are only looking into what the consumers want and not the cultivators' interests.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We are having a fresh look into the terms or reference.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am very happy that you, Mr Speaker, selected this subject for call attention, perhaps because nothing very dramatic has happened and, therefore, this subject came up for discussion and I am grateful to you for that. I was also glad, as I just now learnt, that you are also a Kisan! I am also gratified that the ballot has favoured me.

I came across this problem of agricultural people, and the farmers in particular, more acutely—I am frank with this House—only in the last election when I got my constituency changed from Ahmedabad to Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar when more than 100 villages came into my constituency. Naturally, I went into all those villages and looked into their problems at depth and then discovered at first hand and afresh, because uptill then what I learnt was copy-book understanding of farmers' problems. Now what I understood was in a pragmatic way and through a direct approach. Therefore, I am grateful that I got this chance.

My first point is—I am glad that the Minister himself is a farmer and, therefore, he has a special understanding of the problem. It does not happen that in a parliamentary democracy all Ministers are necessarily experts of their departments. But thank God, at least Mr. Barnala is an expert in what he is saying and doing. But what I want to suggest is, and my first point is, before I come to the question Sir, I will be brief in my questions—that for the last 30 years and more a general climate has been so created that the farmer is not only neglected but is almost continuously insulted....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

PROF. P. G MAVALANKAR: That means that this government will have to do a lot in terms of changing the face as also the emphasis because a person who is at the very centre of the economic activity and a person who stabilises the entire nation is not only neglected, but on his face a number of insults are thrown. That position and that aspect must go....(*Interruptions*) My friend, Mr. Kamath says that it was due to the Congress government. I am not interested in this government or that government, but I am talking in general.

Let us go into the facts. What happens in urban areas? I come from Ahmedabad, one of the major cities. In the urban sector the people are more vocal, there are more trade unions and more strikes. Imagine, if the entire farmers' world goes on strike, what will happen?....(*Interruptions*) People will have just to give a thought to this problem. Thank God, our farmers never think in terms of going on a strike, although they have got a number of reasons to find out why they are not getting justice, why they ought to be more revolting and more agitaing for their rights and demands. Therefore, my first submission is: let the Minister know, let the House know —not that the Minister does not know or the House does not know, but it is worth repeating, that the rural people particularly after the advent of the Janata government and I am glad about it, have now become conscious, awakened and alert and if, in this background, the new Janata Government is not sufficiently attentive and is going on with the same old governmental policy of complacency and carelessness, then you are heading for danger. From that point of view, I am now asking him one or two very precise questions.

[Prof. P G. Mavalankar—*contd.*]

First is about the Agricultural Prices Commission. I want to ask Barnalaji. First of all, we the Members of Parliament from both sides of the House and in fact from all sides of the House, have been demanding again and again for adequate and, if possible, more representation for farmers and farmers' interests at all levels in the Commission. Why is the government not doing anything regarding that?

My second point is—my friend, Mr. Dajiba Desai also raised it and I am sure the Minister knows—that the terms of reference were laid down as back as 1965 and 13 years have gone by. Why has not the government taken active steps to revise these terms? He is saying that he is doing it, but I want an assurance on the floor of the House that he will do it before the end of the year, and that the terms of reference will be radically altered to suit the interests, the conveniences and advantages of the farmers and not merely the industrial sectors and the urban people. If that is done, then I am quite sure that will be a good thing. Sir, I want to say the last point about composition of members of APC. The new Chairman of APC is Dr. Kahlon. He is a Dean from Punjab Agricultural University. He is an expert on the subject. He has also said that mere appointment of commissions will not do. The terms of reference to the Commission should be re-constituted and the whole thing will have to be looked at from integrated price structure. I want an assurance from the Minister that all these things will be looked into.

13 hrs.

Finally, Sir, the Minister has talked about discussion with the Chief Ministers. I want to ask him will he impress upon the Chief Ministers—some of them are Finance Ministers as well—that when they go in for taxation proposals—because those proposals are now coming soon—let them not tax the agricultural inputs in such a way that the price automatically goes up 200 times or 300 times and the farmers in spite of the good intentions and investments do not get the returns. The gap remains and sometimes the gap increases. What is he going to do to see that the gap not only does not increase but also decreases by a rational, just and sane policy. He should impress this fact on his colleague, the Finance Minister at the Centre. If this does not happen then I am quite sure the farmers will be legitimately angered and will be right in revolting, and once the revolt takes place then only God knows what will happen to our country.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have already replied earlier that I have looked into this matter of taxation. I have written letters to the State governments not to levy further taxes and also to decrease the taxes that are already there. The other point was regarding APC. I have already mentioned that the terms of reference of APC are under consideration. We are looking into this matter.

Then he has mentioned about farmers' interests on the APC. Sir, the farmers' interests on the APC are protected. We have an advisory committee also. That is constituted by only farmers. They were mentioning about one member earlier that he is not a small farmer and small farmers representation should be there. I have enquired from the member of the APC, farmers' representative and he has told me that he has only six acres of land. Six acres of land is not much for a farmer. This is the information I have received and I am sharing this information with the House.

Then, Sir, he has mentioned that the farmer has been insulted earlier and he should not be insulted now. We are making an all out effort to see that farmer should be given proper place in the society that he deserves.

MR. SPEAKER: The very fact that a farmer has been appointed the Agriculture Minister shows that due importance is attached to the farmer.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The terms of reference of APC should be finalised by end of the year.

13.03 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE ON THE USE OF LANGUAGE

MR. SPEAKER: Members are aware that the question of language has been raised on the floor of the House from time to time. At the meeting held by me with Leaders of Parties/Groups on 24 August, 1978 it was felt that such matters might not be raised in the House from day to day and it would be more appropriate if controversies relating to language which are brought to notice by Members, are placed for consideration before a Committee to be appointed by the Speaker.

The Committee shall perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

The Committee shall give its recommendations and views to the Speaker on matters referred to it with due expedition.

The term of office of the Committee shall not exceed one year.

I have accordingly constituted the Committee consisting of the following:

1. Shri Jagjivan Ram—Chairman
2. Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal
3. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan
4. Prof. P. G. Mavalankar
5. Shri Samar Mukherjee
6. Shri A. Bala Pajanor
7. Shri Ratansinh Rajda
8. Shri Rasheed Masood
9. Shri N. K. Shejwalker
10. Shri C. Subramaniam
11. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at 11 minutes passed Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

MENTAL HEALTH BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(ii) EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I beg to lay on the Table the record of evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

14.13 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 27th November, 1978, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any part discussed item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1978

(b) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(c) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(d) The Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1978.

(e) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(3) Discussion on the motion by Shri Samar Guha and others regarding recent communal riots in different parts of the country at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th November, 1978.

Sir, it was the intention of the Government also to include the consideration of amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Constitution (Forty- Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1978 in the business for the week commencing 27th November, 1978, and the Business Advisory Committee had been kind enough to allot the day, 28th November, 1978 for the consideration of these amendments, but the hon. Minister of Law, who is to pilot these amendments has suddenly taken ill and has been hospitalised and, therefore, it may be necessary to find another date in consultation with the leaders of the opposition parties. I have already talked to most of the hon. leaders of the opposition parties and they have been kind enough to agree that in view of the special circumstances, a new date may be fixed in consultation with them.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the fact that during the last session, a very good measure—I mean, a measure which contained very good legislative policy, and that was, the Anti-Defection Bill was brought, but the Bill was so ill-drafted and was brought with so much stubbornness without consulting any one that it got the result which it deserved. The Bill deserved that result, namely, being withdrawn from the House. The policy remains good and I would like to know, what Government intends to do and when they propose to bring legislation on the lines of the anti-Defection Bill after consulting the Opposition and think over it in depth.

Secondly, the Government have mentioned that they are going to consider the Forty-Seventh Constitution Amendment Bill which is a Bill for providing a Legislative Assembly for the Union Territory of Delhi. I have my own misgivings about this legislation, because it is going to create a State within the State. I am demanding that Government should also consider the bringing in of legislative measures, in the course of the Session, to give some sort of representative Governments to Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and also, to grant full statehood to Goa which richly deserves it from all points of view.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I demand that the Minister should include a discussion on the General Insurance Corporation of India. After nationalization, it has inherited only a feudal system which had prevailed in General Insurance, because it was in the hands of private parties. The old management has continued, and they committed a lot of fraud and misdeeds —which have been questioned by the

employees of the Corporation—including those of New India. Class III and Class IV employees, numbering about 23,000 have put up demands and requested Government to look into their problems. Instead of looking into their demands the management has resorted to victimization, and the entire office-bearers of the GIC Employees Union have been suspended. I am demanding a discussion on the whole subject and on management-labour relations which should be better and smoother, and on making more profits and providing a better service to the people.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): May I make a point? Yesterday, something happened.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not received anything about it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: It is a follow-up of yesterday's discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will decide about it later. (*Interruptions*) The decision will be taken at the appropriate time, and according to procedure. Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya, please sit down now. Mr. Ravindra Varma will now answer.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: You should have asked the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry. Whatever you speak now will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My hon. friend Mr. Faleiro has raised a very important question, about Government's intention regarding the Bill to ban defections. I am a little sorry that he marred the effect of what he had to say by making observations which are far from truth. He chose to say that the Bill which was sought to be introduced and which was withdrawn, was formulated without any consultation with the Opposition. All of us are given to hyperboles at times; but I hope that such times are not the times when Members make statements on the floor of this House. It is well known to hon. Members that there were many sessions of consultation with the leaders of Opposition before the core of the Bill was agreed upon. It is unfortunate that in spite of the fact that there was identification of an area of agreement, there were perhaps some differences of opinion, or differences in understanding, about certain provisions in the Bill, which led to the situation that we witnessed when the Government wanted to introduce the Bill in the House. I wish to assure the House that the fact that the Bill was withdrawn at that time does not mean that Government has in any way weakened in its resolve to introduce legislation to ban defections. As my hon. friend Mr. Faleiro said, Government will certainly consult the Opposition groups as well as all those who should be consulted in the House, and in the near future, as soon as possible and as soon as it can give shape to a Bill which will take into consideration...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): What about opposition to the provisions, within the ruling party?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: When I said all others, I meant not only the ruling party and the Opposition, but also hon. Members like my friend whose presence must be felt here as well as elsewhere.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: He was referring to opposition in your party.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I know that sometimes the hon. Members opposite feel that their thunder will be stolen by people here, in every way.

My good friend, Mr. Ravi had referred to the General Insurance Corporation and wanted a discussion on this subject. This suggestion of his will certainly be placed before the Business Advisory Committee, and I do

*Not recorded.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

hope that the Business Advisory Committee will come to a decision which Mr. Ravi will find satisfactroy.

14.20 hrs.

MULTI-STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI HUKAM RAM (Jalore): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1979, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies with objects not confined to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1979, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to co-operative societies with objects not confind to one State and serving the interests of members in more than one State."

The motion was adopted.

14.21 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose its introduction not because of the contents of the Bill but the way in which this Bill has been brought forward. I do confess and concede the fact that the previous Bill was a product of evils of Emergency and that it should not have been brought on that occasion. This the solemn assurance given to the people of India by the Janata Party in their election manifesto that if they come to power, this would be annulled and the Bonus Act be amended; and that they would see that the legitimate rights of the workers were restored to them. Everybody in this country was hoping that this Government will restore the fundamental rights of the workers and see that the bonus is a part of their wage and it is not as the basis of surplus theory. This is the whole concern. Unfortunately, the Government has adopted a method of piecemeal measure. Every year, they are issuing Ordinances and coming before the House with Bills. That is my objection. They must bring a comprehensive Bill regarding bonus and settle the issue for ever and see that the workers get their due share from production. Since this matter will be debated during the discussion on the Bill, I do not want to go in detail. I do not wish to blame the Minister because of his personal concern, but I hope that he will not take it as his personal concern. This is the policy of the Government to which he belongs. I wish that he must impress upon his colleagues who do not agree with the principle of bonus and see that there is a Bill on this and this issue is settled for ever instead of bringing forward piecemeal legislations. That is why I want to record this objection of mine and I oppose this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does it need opposition? You are giving a suggestion.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I know my hon. friend who said that he

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 24-11-78.

opposed the introduction of the Bill does not really oppose the introduction of the Bill or even the provisions of the Bill. He is not satisfied with it since he believes that the Bill is not as comprehensive as it should be, and does not legislate for a longer period than it proposes to deal with. Therefore, it is a matter of dissatisfaction. As far as the other observations that he made are concerned, I think he and I will have another opportunity, provided you permit Sir, to deal with the contents of the Bill both in terms of inclusion and exclusion. Therefore, I do not want to take the time of the House to reply to him in detail.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT *RE*: PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1978

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on the Table an Explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up matters under Rule 377.

14.26 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

(i) DROUGHT SITUATION IN MAHARASHTRA

श्री हरि शंकर महाले (भालेगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र के सूखे के बारे में बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य के नासिक, धूलिया तथा अहमदनगर में इस बार वर्षा बहुत कम हुई है जिसके कारण वहां भीषण सूखा पड़ा हुआ है । जानवरों को खाने की घास नहीं है और उन्हें पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है । लोगों को पीने के लिए पानी और अनाज का अभाव है । गत वर्ष भी इन जिलों में भारी सूखा पड़ा था किन्तु इस वर्ष पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक भयंकर सूखा पड़ा है । अनेक जगहों पर सुखे के कारण बीज नहीं बोया जा सका है । जहां बोया भी गया है वहां भी पौध नहीं निकलती है और उन पर फल नहीं लग पाया । केन्द्र सरकार शीघ्र ही एक टीम भेजकर इस बारे में सिफारिशें लेकर कार्यवाही करे तथा पीने के पानी के लिए टैंकरों की सुविधा और जानवरों के लिए चारे की व्यवस्था भी अविलम्ब की जानी चाहिए । लोगों को रोजगार और अनाज उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भोजन योजना के अधीन काम अविलम्ब शुरू कराया जाय ।

यह समस्या केवल महाराष्ट्र की नहीं है, बल्कि देशव्यापी है और प्रति वर्ष कोई न कोई प्रदेश इस समस्या का शिकार रहता है । इसलिए इस पर संसद में कृषि मंत्री वक्तव्य दें कि वह इसके लिए स्थायी समाधान के लिए कदम उठा रहे हैं ।

(ii) DEMANDS OF THE EMPLOYEES OF NEW MANGALORE PORT

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Under rule 377 I am mentioning the following matter of urgent public importance before this august House. The New Mangalore Port, employees earnestly desire that the wage revision committee recommendations implemented in the other eight major ports with effect from 1-1-74 be made applicable to the employees of the New Mangalore Port having regard to the services and duties performed by them on par with other major ports.

The government have not considered the employees of the New Mangalore Port for payment of ex-gratia in lieu of bonus made to the employees of other major ports. The New Mangalore port fulfils all the requirements of an industry as a major port and therefore the provisions of grant of ex-gratia to other ports should also be made applicable to New Mangalore Port.

This port being the 9th major port of India is governed by the Indian Ports Act 1908 while other major ports are covered by the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. It is four years since the New Mangalore Port joined the family of major ports. It is reliably learnt that the tenth major port, i.e., the port of Tuticorin will form the port trust within a few months, while the port of New Mangalore has yet to constitute the board although these two ports have been declared as major ports simultaneously. Therefore, it is justifiable to consider the formation of the port trust in Mangalore port at an early date. Inspite of the representation and hunger strike of the workers no action has been taken so far. Therefore it is earnestly requested that the just demands of the port workers may be taken into consideration and their demands may be settled earlier to avoid any direct action by the workers.

(iii) LOCK-OUT IN SOME UNITS OF KULTI WORKS, INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Under rule 377 I want to mention the following matter of urgent public importance. I am greatly shocked at the lock out at space pipe No. 1 and 2 units of Kulti Works, IISCO, in West Bengal by the management from 19-11-1978. The management of IISCO, now under the public sector, has violated all norms of labour management relationship. The left Front government of West Bengal was also not informed of the intention of the management. A few hundred workmen have been temporarily unemployed as a result of this lockout.

The A. B. K. Metal and Engineering Works' Union (CITU) was negotiating with the management so as to reach an amicable settlement of the disputes for the last few months. The declaration of lockout by the management aims at negating the efforts of the Union. I strongly condemn this act of the IISCO management and demand that the lock-out be lifted immediately. I also condemn the retrenchment in Bokaro and putting one section of the workers against the retrenched workers which led to the death of one retrenched worker and injuries to many. I demand firm steps by the government for reinstatement of the retrenched workers and action against the culprits.

(iv) REPORTED CONTINUED CLOSURE OF MESSRS J. K. MANUFACTURERS LTD., KANPUR

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन मैसर्स जे० के० मैन्युफैक्चरर्स लि० कानपुर की ओर इस माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं जिसे 1 अक्तूबर, 1976 के सरकारी आदेशों को ठुकराकर प्रबन्धकों ने बन्द कर दिया है। इससे स्थिति अत्यन्त शोचनीय हो गई है। इससे लगभग 2500 श्रमिक परिवार पीड़ित हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने तथा

मैंने स्वयं भी कई बार सम्बद्ध मंत्री को लिखा है । इस सदन और सम्बद्ध मंत्री से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इन हालात को सुधारने के लिए सरकार तुरन्त उस मिल को चालू करे जिससे वहां के लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध हो सके ।

14.30 hrs.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill. Prof. Mavalankar, you were already on your feet and you had already taken five minutes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): While I was on my legs on Wednesday towards the later part of the day, I was telling the House and the Minister that there was no need to send this Bill to the Select Committee. I would have certainly like it to go to the Select Committee if it were a larger comprehensive Bill with a number of provisions. But since it is a very minor Bill it need not go to the Select Committee. I want him to take this opportunity on the eve of the start next year of the International Children Year to do something more concrete and massive, in terms of catering to the needs of the children who in millions are not only exploited but harassed not only in India but in many parts of the world. I was also saying that the problem is aggravated by the fact that many of these children are, as it were, self-employed because they work in their own families, in their own farms. Even the children of landless labourers have also to work along with their parents. The problem is further aggravated by the unfortunate fact that in our country poverty necessitates the family elders to draft into work the younger ones not only below 15, but even of lesser age than ten, seven or eight. That is the difficulty. The whole problem is, therefore, both open and hidden, both on the surface and in the underground, and the difficulty is that many countries and Governments are not giving proper and adequate information to the I.L.O. and other bodies because they are sensitive to the problem. They do not want to reveal to the outside world what is happening in terms of the unfortunate state of affairs in their respective countries. Therefore, the data is also not dependable or reliable. But I hope Government will take concrete steps to ensure that the available data becomes more reliable and dependable. Only on that basis then Government can go ahead in terms of necessary legislation.

The question of a number of illegally employed underage children is really perplexing because that total is enormous. It is much more than 52 million children who are under 15 still employed as per the I.L.O. survey. I.L.O. talks about 52 million, but if you take the children who are illegally employed and are underage, the number goes up much more. Even here, right in Delhi, under our own nose, and in other larger cities like Bombay and Ahmedabad, we have a situation where children below fifteen or even below ten are employed in hotels, restaurants and in all sorts of shop establishments. Not only that, they have to work for ten, twelve, thirteen, fourteen hours a day, but they have no rest, no holiday. It is all very horrible. Therefore, I would like him to look to all these aspects also when the question of consideration of child legislation takes place.

In the remaining few minutes, I want to speak about two or three points in a broad way. Legislation on children, particularly on removing the exploitation of children and seeing to it that the children are not employed until they are fifteen years of age—such a kind of legislation is always very difficult to implement. Even if you have made a legislation, what is important is that you go on constantly educating public opinion

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

and go on constantly regulating the situation in a general way. I hope that you will do that in India also.

I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in our country poor people are compelled to put their children in their own units. As I have already told you, if this is not done they will be put to further difficulty. There will not be anybody to support them.

Here, in this connection, I want to invite the attention of the Minister, probably he knows, to an institution called the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development. It had undertaken a survey in Bombay. A Committee of experts under their Institute made a survey. They came to a very interesting conclusion. They said that total abolition of child labour would simply aggravate the misery of the poor, and according to the study, what therefore, seems feasible and desirable is the amelioration of adverse and unhealthy conditions attendant on child labour. The first thing is to get rid of the difficulties. Heavy labour must stop. Children should not be compelled to work at night. Hours of work should be limited. There should be provision for holidays. Adequate education must be guaranteed. If these are done, legislation in terms of prevention, legislation in terms of regulation, and legislation in terms of giving a direction to the country in general will be possible.

The International Labour Organisation—ILO—had gone into this question at great length. I am happy to say that one of our Indian experts, Mrs. Krishna Surendra Ahuja Patel, has done good work on this. I had the pleasure of meeting her and her economist husband, Mr. Surendra Patel, in Geneva earlier this year. She and other experts went into this question of child labour and some of the conclusions which they had arrived at are very damaging. The ILO report says that child labour problem is colossal. 52 million children throughout the world, most of them in Southern Asia and Africa and other under-developed countries are still working, although they should not be working. The conditions of their working are absolutely horrible and the money that they get is not more than a pittance. 42 million children work for no payment in family enterprises, mostly farming to which I have already referred.

Now I would like to ask why the Government of India have not so far taken any steps to ratify the ILO convention of 1976 known as the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention. I find that as many as 13 countries—Cuba, Libya, Romania, Finland, Zambia, West Germany, Costa Rica, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Spain, Uruguay, Poland and Ireland—all of them small countries barring West Germany, Poland and Netherlands—have ratified this convention. I would like to know why the Government of India have not ratified it.

I hope when the Minister replies, all these points that I have raised will be dealt with.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): Sir, this problem of child labour is very serious because—out of the 52 million children which Prof. Mavalankar referred to, 12 million are in this country. In 1912 the Federal Children's Bureau was established to ascertain an expression of nation's sense of justice to children, to women, to the backward people and minorities. In this country where there is so much unemployment, we have to employ even children on the farms, fields and factories. About 87 per cent of them are working in rural areas. The children are working in plantations, agriculture, match factories, bangle-making, carpet-making, bidi-making, handlooms and even power looms. This problem of child labour is neglected in this country. We have got under-fed

children with malnutrition. Dr. Mrs. Lim visited India recently and according to a report published in the *Times of India* dated 18th August, she said:

> "There is a glow of happiness in the eyes of the children of Asia and Africa though their clothes may be tattered, their stomachs bulging and their arms and legs thin and spindly."

> "..But there are ever so many 'poor rich children' who have no grandparents to tell them stories and no aunts and uncles to fuss over them and extend affection."

I should congratulate the Government of India for earmarking $ 100,000 for setting up a secretariat to programme the work for the year. We are celebrating Children's Year. I should congratulate the Minister for bringing forward this Bill in this particular year. There is no organisation for the child labour and we would be glad to see that the children are not exploited.

The child is just one link in the chain of development. Nutrition, medical aid, employment opportunities, pure drinking water as well as air to breathe have to be provided simultaneously. The children of this country look forward, particularly the Members of Parliament for the amelioration of their miseries. If you visit the hotels and the restaurants at the railway stations at 3.30 in the night when the train is reaching, you will find that the child is kicked up and is asked to move on to the platform. There is no soft hand moving over his head for awakening. But for the child of an aristocratic family everything is ready. Milk is ready, car is ready, public school is ready, teachers are ready and all the luxuries of life are enjoyed by the children of an aristocratic family. He is awakened by the soft hand of the mother or ayah. But these facilities are denied to the children of a poor family.

Out of 52 million children in the world, a good part of them—12 million—are in India. Most of them are denied the primary facilities of life. We have to discuss the problem of infant mortality, birth rate, orphanages, juvenile courts, desertions; dangerous employment, accidents, diseases, etc. Now, the question is whether the States will oppose it by saying that this comes within their jurisdiction as they do in the United States of America. We should request all our States to cooperate and bring forward similar legislation which is very vital, very important and very timely.

There is an ILO convention on minimum wage and age, 13 States participated in that and they ratified it. Unfortunately, the name of India does not figured there. I would request the Minister to follow one of the good examples of the Gujarat Government that in the tribal areas, if the parents send their children to school, some stipend is given to the parents. This is done in order to encourage them to educate their children and not to send them to farms and factories.

I hope, the entire legislation should not remain in the statute book in name but should be executed in letter and spirit.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I had expected the hon. Minister on the eve of the International Children's Year to bring forward a comprehensive Bill as a sort of gift to the children of India. But I am disappointed that he has brought forward, as he himself said, a limited-purpose Bill. Under the existing Act, majority of the working children of our country, who are, of course, living in rural areas and whose number according to one estimate comes to more than 10.5 million, are not covered. They are outside the purview of this Act. I know that even the rural workers

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

are not sufficiently protected under any trade union law and the question of enacting legislation for the rural workers is still under the consideration of the Government. I do not know how long the Government will consider it. Perhaps the hon. Minister might be under the impression that children working in the rural areas are not doing any hazardous job or a job which is harmful to their health. If he is under such an impression, he is entirely wrong. We notice that even in agriculturally advanced States like Punjab, parts of UP and Delhi, modern agricultural implements like threshers are being used, in many areas children below 16 are employed and many of them lose their hands or limbs while working and yet they are not provided any compensation. So, I would urge on the hon. Minister that the majority of the children who are working in the rural areas should not be left without any protection. If it is not possible to bring the rural children within the purview of the existing law, he should at least consider the inclusion of their protection in the proposed legislation for rural workers.

Prof. Mavalankar referred to the ILO Convention and the Convention on Minimum Wage in Industry. I do not understand why the Government of India has not yet ratified it. Apart from that, I would like to point out that in 1958 the International Labour Conference adopted a convention on child labour and recommended equal pay for equal work, full coverage under insurance scheme, medical care and sickness benefits and prohibition of overtime so that the children can do home work and undergo training. Considering what has to be done by the Government of India for the sake of children who are working in this country, I would say that what we have done is quite inadequate and the Government of India has to come forward with much more concrete measures to protect the interests of children.

I should say that even the existing Act is not properly implemented, there is hardly any prosecution, there are ever so many industries, particularly small-scale industries, where children are employed in violation of the existing Act, they are exploited, and they are paid extremely low wages. Yesterday an hon. lady Member from Tamil Nadu was referring to the match industry and the production of crackers in Sivakasi, where about two lakh people are employed, out of whom 80 per cent are children. Since these industries use harmful chemicals, many of the employees develop bronchitis or tuberculosis, and there is no protection for them. I do not know what the Labour Department of either the Centre or the State Government is doing for these children. It is a sorry state of affairs. Take, for example, the carpet weaving industry in Srinagar. When I was going through the newspaper, I came across a report that in one carpet factory in Srinagar about 3000 workers are employed, out of whom 50 per cent are children below 14 years of age and there is no record kept. According to the rolls of the carpet factory, these 1,500 children are not employees at all. So, there is no need for the employer to pay compensation and they are paid only at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per day. Similarly, there is a handicrafts industry in Kashmir where about 9000 people are employed and majority of them are children. As in the case of carpet factory, here also there is no record, the employer is not responsible and the Government does not care. I am only giving two instances, but there are so many other instances like this. Even in Delhi, according to the old municipal survey, there are about 15000 unregistered workshops and other establishments where children are employed and in some of the auto-workshops they are employed for 9 to 15 hours a day and paid at the rate of Rs. 1.50 per day, and in the walled city, according to the report, they are paid only one rupee per day.

I do not want to give more instances. What I am saying is that even the inadequate enactment that is now in force to which the hon. Minister has come to make amendment, is not enforced. There is no enforcement machinery. Therefore, I would suggest that there must be a separate cell in the Ministry to see that whatever law exists is implemented.

Then, I would also like to suggest that it should be made obligatory on the part of the employers that child employees under the age of 14 should be given facilities for education. This should be made obligatory on the employers because these children are denied the normal facilities. They are denied educational facilities, they are also out of the other welfare measures like the mid-day meals programme, recreational programme, and medical check up in the schools. These benefits a child gets normally if he goes to the school. Therefore, it should be made obligatory on the part of the employers to provide for their education. According to me, denial of education to our children is the greatest social injustice that we can do to children. We are destroying their future and we all say that children are the assets of the community, and they are the future citizens. But we are not providing even the minimum facilities for the children in our country. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the suggestion and make the necessary amendment, and without much delay come forward with comprehensive legislation which would bring also the children working in the rural areas under the purview of the law.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, whatever the ILO or any international organisation or national organisation or any big man to whatever extent he is kind or social, says, the country as it is today is bound to employ children below 14 years of age.....The socio-economic conditions of the poorer people compel them to send their children to get some employment. Sometimes the parents take the children to individuals and institutions to get their boys and girls employed. This is the situation in India, this is the socio-economic condition of our nation.

Whenever a law is to be passed, it should be according to the needs of the society and the economy of the society, not according to the desire expressed by any international organisation or the example of a small country where the entire population is controlled by the State. So, while supporting this Bill as a welcome measure, I am afraid that in implementing it, the Minister will be put to difficulties.

Big men say many things. One big man, very philanthropic, Mr. A. B. Thakkar, had been to Orissa and he compelled us to have free and compulsory education. I was in charge of education then. I said: "Primary education is free, no money is charged, but I cannot compel the people to send their children to school. If I cannot feed the children who are not fed by their parents, it will not be socially and administratively proper for me to compel anybody to send his children to school." Mr. Thakkar, who was very sanguine about free and compulsory education, especially in the district of Koraput, a predominatly Adivasi district, finally had to agree to my suggestion. So, in Orissa, the socio-economic condition being such, I do not think that such a law, that children under the age of 14 should not be employed, should be passed, although I support the Bill.

I will give another example. After independence, our political leaders were very sanguine about prohibition. Just after independence, there was a circular from the Central Government that toddy tapping must be

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

stopped. In our State, the Chief Minister was very Gandhian, and he had to stop it, but I objected strongly. I said: "If you stop toddy tapping, you stop the income of a particular set of people. Unless you make alternative arrangements for these families, you should not do it."

But they did it and the people complained after three or four years again that this toddy tapping in some form or other was allowed to be done. So, I say that while the Minister would operate the Act, he should look to the socio-economic condition and he should at least make some allowances in this regard. With these words, I resume my seat.

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15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd November, 1978."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resoultions presented to the House on the 22nd November. 1978."

The motion was adopted.

15.01 hrs.

PADDY PRICE (FIXATION) BILL*

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Paddy Price Stabilisation Corporation for fixation of price of paddy every year and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Paddy Price Stabilisation Corporation for fixation of price of paddy every year and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: I introduce the Bill.

JUTE PRICE (FIXATION) BILL*

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: (Burdwan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Jute Price Stabilisation Corporation for fixation every year of jute prices and declaration thereof and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Jute Price Stabilisation Corporation for fixation every year of jute prices and declaration thereof and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: I introduce the Bill:

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CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of Article 19*)

SHRI R. D. GATTANI (Jodhpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. D. GATTANI: I introduce the Bill.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT BILL*

(*Amendment of Section 21*)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (Act 23 of 1955) to provide for representation of employees and Officers on the Local Boards of the Bank and for other matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (Act 23 of 1955) to provide for representation of employees and Officers on the Local Boards of the Bank and for other matters."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I introduce the Bill.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of Sections 43 and 50*)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I beg to move fore leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I introduce the Bill.

HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD (ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT BENCH AT MEERUT) BILL*

श्री कैलाश प्रकाश (मेरठ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि इलाहाबाद स्थित उच्च न्यायालय की एक स्थायी न्यायपीठ की मेरठ में स्थापना का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Allahabad at Meerut."

The motion was adopted.

श्री कैलाश प्रकाश : मैं विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करता हूं ।

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CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 41A)

SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV (Pratapgarh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 332A)

SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV (Pratapgarh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAV: I introduce the Bill.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Sections 3, 4, etc.)

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I introduce the Bill.

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CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 21)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: (Pounani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I introduce the Bill.

CANALISATION OF RAW JUTE PURCHASE BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to canalise purchase of raw jute through the Jute Corporation of India Limited with a view to ensuring remunerative prices to the jute growers and steady supplies to the jute manufacturers at stable prices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to canalise purchase of raw jute through the Jute Corporation of India Limited with a view to ensuring remunerative prices to the jute growers and steady supplies to the jute manufacturers at stable prices."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I introduce the Bill.

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15. 05 hrs.

INDIAN TRUSTEESHIP BILL— *Contd.*

by Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Indian Trusteeship Bill moved by Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria. Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu to continue his speech.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was saying the other day that even the trusts created traditionally were degenerating and, therefore, unless they were regulated, it was not possible to run them properly.

In this Bill, the mover has been inspired by Gandhian philosophy and he wants to create all the properties, specially the companies, into trusts. His main aim is that the person can earn but, after earning, he should not have the authority to spend as he likes. Therefore, he wants all the income to be entrusted to the Government. It is a good principle.

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[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

The other thing which has been incorporated in this Bill is that the employees should not ask for rise in wages. I have attended one Conference of the tele-communication employees. They have said there that the Leader of the Congress (I) and also the Janata leader want the employees of the companies, the Railways and others to wait till the income of the rural population grows. But they were against it. Here, if they adopt this principle, then they have to wait because 80 per cent of the population are not getting any income. It is necessary to make their both ends meet. Is it, therefore, not necesary now for those who are organised, who are demanding more salaries and who want to have the lion's share of the resources of the country, to re-think and see that they do not demand higher salaries till the income of the rural masses, other weaker sections and other labourers and workers in the country grow? It is a good principle. There must be equalisation in income also.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): I am sorry to interrupt. Shall I introduce my Bill?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We cannot go back now.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Then, it says that the employees will have to participate in the management. We all want it. It is a commendable Bill. I do not know why landed property has been excluded. Even if the landed property is brought in this Bill, it will be better. Every property must be created as a trust and the trusteeship should be created. If you want to bring the landed property and other properties to be within the purview of this Bill then it is quite necessary for the House to consider it in detail. Therefore, I think, it is better to send it to the Select Committee. Though it may be late, the Minister may agree to waive the rule and see that it is sent to the Select Committee.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय अर्जुन सिंह जी भदौरिया द्वारा प्रस्तुत ट्रस्ट निगमों की स्थापना तथा तत्सम्बन्धी विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

मान्यवर, केवल इसके कि मैं मुख्य विषय पर जाऊं, जो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि अब से बहुत समय पहले इस विषय की कल्पना की गई थी कि भारतीय समाज किस प्रकार का बनेगा, उसके बाद समाजवादी समाज और साम्यवादी समाज की परिकल्पना सामने आई, उसके बाद यूरोपीय समाजवादी समाज की कल्पना सामने आई—इन सब में कुछ हवाई, कुछ कागजी और कुछ आसमानी कल्पनायें थीं, फिर अन्त में मार्क्स की कल्पना आई—एक वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी समाज की रचना की जाय । लेकिन भारतीय समाज कैसा हो, उस के विभिन्न वर्गों में क्या सम्बन्ध हो—इस सम्बन्ध में महात्मा गांधी जी ने जो अपनी परिकल्पना दी और जिसको आगे बढ़ा कर डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने सर्वप्रथम इस सदन में विधेयक के रूप मे प्रस्तुत किया—मैं सब से पहले उसकी चर्चा करना चाहता हूं । मुझे अफसोस है—उस विधेयक को यहां रखने के बाद डा० साहब इस संसार में नहीं रहे । लेकिन उन्होंने अपने विधेयक में इस बात का स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया कि अपने देश से वर्ग संघर्ष की विषमता को मिटाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि समाज के सभी वर्गों में समन्वय हो ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास कुछ सामग्री है—लेकिन उससे पहले एक किताब से मैं

कुछ पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं, यह किताब है—

'THE COMING STRUGGLE FOR TRUSTEESHIP'

19–12–1929 के "हरिजन" में यह लिखा गया था, जिसमें बतलाया गया था कि पहले "वैश्य" की जो परिभाषा दी जाती थी, उसका क्या मतलब था ।

"If we analyse the functions of the Vaishya (businessman) of the ancient times, we find that he was assigned the duty of production and distribution, not for personal gain but for common good. All the wealth that he amassed, he held as a trustee for the nation".

इसलिये किसी ने कहा है—

"Let us live and be prepared, if it comes to that, to sacrifice ourselves for the common good."

पहले के जो वैश्य लोग हुआ करते थे—उनकी परिभाषा थी कि जो कुछ भी उनके उत्पादन और वितरण के साधन थे या जो भी वस्तुएं उनके यहां उत्पादित होती थीं, वे उसको अपने व्यक्तिगत इस्तेमाल के लिए नहीं रखते थे, बल्कि उसको समाज के इस्तेमाल के लिये कर देते थे—इस तरह की परिकल्पना उस समय थी ।

जब 16 जनवरी पैदा हुए—उस समय भी इस देश में कोई पूंजीपति नहीं था । इसका कारण यही था कि चाहे कोई भी धार्मिक ग्रन्थ हो—कुरान हो, गीता हो, बाइबल हो—किसी भी धर्मात्मा ने या सुधारक ने यह नहीं कहा कि धन और सत्ता एक के हाथ में सुरक्षित हो । यदि आप रामायण को पढ़ेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि दशरथ ने इस बात का संकल्प कर लिया था कि वह राम को राजा बनायेंगे । लेकिन उन्होंने पहले अपने पूरे लोगों को कांफ्रेंस बुलाई और सब से राय ली कि हमको क्या करना है । सब लोगों ने यही राय दी कि यह ठीक है—आप अपने बड़े लड़के को राज्याभिषेक दीजिये । यह दूसरी बात है कि वह राज्याभिषेक देने वाले थे, मगर देना पड़ा वनवास, परन्तु उन्होंने राय सब की ली । धीरे-धीरे हमारे जो सौलह जनपद मौर्यकाल, गुप्ता पीरियड में थे, उनमें भी संसद् जिस को सभागार कहते थे, होती थी और आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि वहां पर भी गुप्त मतदान के द्वारा बातें तय की जाती थीं । जो जकात न दे, वह मुसलमान नहीं, ऐसा मेरा कहना है और जकात देने वाला मुसलमान कभी कैपीटेलिस्ट नहीं हो सकता । मैं मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बटवारे का सबसे बड़ा कारण यही है कि हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपति यह नहीं चाहते थे कि मुसलमान यहां पूंजीपति बनें । इस लड़ाई की एक बड़ी कहानी है और यह पूंजी की लड़ाई थी जोकि बटवारे का कारण बनी थी । आज कोई धार्मिक नेता, कोई समाज, कोई सभ्य देश इस बात की परिकल्पना नहीं करता है कि एक आदमी के हाथ में ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन दिया जाए । जैसा मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं, आप यह देखें कि जब अंग्रेज 15 अगस्त, 1947 को भारत छोड़ कर चले गये थे, तो बिरला परिवार की क्या हैसियत थी ? उसकी हैसियत 45 करोड़ रुपय की थी और आज बिरला परिवार की हैसियत 288 करोड़ रुपय की है । इस हैसियत को देने वाले कौन थे ? इसीलिए गांधी जी ने एक विचार यह दिया था कि समाज में जो बड़े लोग हैं, उन के हाथ में जो सत्ता है, जो धन उन के पास है, उस धन का इस्तेमाल उस का वितरण सब में होना चाहिए और उन को आम जनता का, गरीब आदमी का संरक्षक बनना चाहिए और भक्षक नहीं बनना चाहिए । इसलिए यह जो विधेयक है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और इस विधेयक के बारे में मैं एक सुझाव अपने प्रस्तावक महोदय को देना चाहता हूं । और अगर वे इस को मान जाएंगें, तो बहुत अच्छी

[श्री उशन सेन]

बात होगी। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस विधेयक को जनमत संग्रह करने के लिए, छः महीने में कम से कम पूरे देश में जनमत संग्रह करने के लिए, प्रसारित किया जाए और जनमत इकट्ठा किया जाए और जब एक राय बनकर आए, तब हमारी सरकार एक विधेयक इस सम्बन्ध में लाए। अगर मेरी बात को वे मान लेते हैं, तो बहुत बड़ी बात होगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग वर्ग-शोषण को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि वर्ग शोषण खत्म हो जाए और जो डा० लोहिया ने कहा था और जो इस बिल के प्रीएम्बिल में भी उद्देश्य और कारणों में लिखा है, उस को मैं आप के सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूं, डा० लोहिया ने यह कहा था :

"Mahatma Gandhi had once said that when India became free, all the capitalists would be given an opportunity of becoming statutory trustees. The Bill seeks to provide such an opportunity to the owners of large companies and proposes necessary provisions for the democratic management of the resultant trust corporations in accordance with the principles of trusteeship formulated by Gandhiji. The provisions of the Bill are intended to usher in peacefully an era of a socialist society. As the Planning Commission has observed in the Second Five Year Plan, a socialist society is built up not solely on monetary incentives but on ideas of service to society. It is necessary, therefore, that the worker should be made to feel that he is helping to build a socialist State. The provisions of the Bill are expected to promote increased productivity by giving the workers a sense of full and intelligent participation in the processes of production, purchases, sales and investments of the enterprise. This Bill is not a compulsory but a permissive measures enabling the present owners of large companies to transform their existing titles based on absolute rights into trust ownership."

यह उस पर लागू नहीं होगा, सरकार के चलते वे स्वत. अपनी इच्छा से अपने ऊपर लागू करेंगे। डाक्टर साहब ने सब से बड़ी बात लिख दी है कि कर्मचारी होंगे, उनके अधिकारी होंगे, सब का एक्टिव पार्टिसिपेशन होगा, सबके अधिकार होंगे।

"This Bill is not a compulsory but a permissive measure enabling the present owners of large companies to transform their existing titles based on absolute rights into trust ownership."

डाक्टर साहब ने कहा है कि इससे यह होगा कि उनको अपना अधिकार आप समाज को देना पड़ेगा, उस वर्ग को देना पड़ेगा। डिवाइन राइट आफ किंगशिप के विचार को कि वह दिल्ली का बादशाह है या दुनिया का बादशाह है या किसी देश का बादशाह है, बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा। यह बात कारखाने के मालिक को भी माननी पड़ेगी और एक मजदूर को भी माननीय पड़ेगी और मालिक और मजदूर दोनों यह मान कर चलेंगे कि कि वे दोनों कारखाने की कमाई में मदद करते हैं।

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : लेकिन इसे मानेगा कोई नहीं।

श्री उशन सेन : दीनेन भट्टाचार्य जी इस को मानना पड़ेगा। हमारे समाज में इतनी राजनीतिक जागरूकता आ जाएगी, इतनी राजनीतिक चेतना आ जाएगी कि उन्हें मानना होगा।

The best is that where there is no Government.

सबसे अच्छी सरकार वही है जहां कोई सरकार नहीं है । कम्युनिस्ट मेनिफेस्टो में भी यह लिखा है :—

In a communist society, in the larger context, at the end the State withers away.

देखिये स्टेट राज्य को खा जाएगा । लेकिन आप हमारे यहां उतना वर्ग संघर्ष नहीं देखेंगे जितना कि वर्ण संघर्ष पायेंगे । यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हम आर्थिक वर्गों में नहीं बंट रहे हैं, अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि जाति-पांत के पचड़े में फंसे हुए हैं और जब तक यह वर्ण-विद्वेष समाप्त नहीं होगा तब तक यह वर्ग संघर्ष भी कम नहीं होंगे । इसलिए डाक्टर साहब ने गांधी जी की विचारधारा को लिया और कहा कि इस तरह के कानून बनाये जाएं कि मजदूर यह समझे कि मैं कारखाने का मालिक हूं और मालिक समझे कि मुझे समाज की सेवा के लिए यहां बिठाया गया है । (**व्यवधान**) ठीक है यह बात इतनी आसान नहीं है । आज आपको शायद यह कहना बुरा लगता हो कि रूस में डण्डे के बल पर कम्युनिज्म कायम हुआ, माओ ने चीन ले लिया और वियतनाम के दोस्तों ने भी कब्जा कर लिया । हम इस के लिए उनकी तारीफ करते हैं । मगर महात्मा गांधी जी ने जो विचार दिया उसको डा० लोहिया ने प्रतिपादित किया । इस ट्रस्टीशिप के सिद्धांत पर इसी सदन में श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी ने विधेयक पेश किया, वह नहीं आया, श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस ने पेश किया, वह भी नहीं आया । अब मैं अपने भदौरिया जी को बहुत बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने यह विधेयक पेश किया । डा० रामजी सिंह ने भी एक विधेयक पेश किया है, मैंने भी एक विधेयक पेश किया है ।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को 6 महीने के लिए जनमत संग्रह के लिए घुमाया जाए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly support the Bill which has been introduced by Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria and Dr. Ramji Singh. Actually, I feel that this Bill, although it has been brought by two eminent private Members, will prove to be the test of the bona fides of the Janata Party, because the Janata Party in its manifesto has said that "the Janata Party is dedicated to the task of building up a democratic, secular and social State in India on Gandhian principles." This is the manifesto. If this is true, then this concept of trusteeship is the first small step to bring in that Gandhian Social State, because what Gandhiji had to say about it is this. On 31-3-1946, he said:

> "Supposing India becomes a free country, tomorrow all the capitalists will have an opportunity of becoming statutory trustees. I would be very happy indeed if the people concerned behave as trustees. But if they fail, I believe, we shall have to deprive them of their possessions through the State with the minimum exercise of violence."

Mark Gandhiji's words. He said: "That is why I said at the Round-Table Conference that every vested interest must be subjected to scrutiny, and confiscation ordered where necessary, with or without compensation, as the case demanded."

This was Gandhiji's concept of trusteeship. While Gandhiji was alive, Prof Dantwalla had sent him a draft, i.e. to the Aga Khan Palace in Pune where the former was detained; and this has been published by Jayaprakash Narain to whom the original was given by Prof Dantwalla. It is with the National Archives now. It makes very interesting reading, be-

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

cause the very first clause of this draft says:

> "Trusteeship provides a means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian society."

Transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian society gives no quarter to capitalism, but gives the present owning class an opportunity to reform itself. It is based on the faith that human nature is never beyond redemption. This Bill only makes this transformation optional. Gandhiji himself said that if they failed to come forward voluntarily, you can do it by statute, and by using even minimum violence. These are Gandhiji's words. (*Interruptions*) I will again quote his words to you, if you want. He said:

> "I would be very happy indeed if the people concerned behave as trustees. But if they failed, I believe we shall have to deprive them of their possessions through the State, with the minimum exercise of violence."

The State has to take over, and if a little force is required to be used, Gandhiji was in favour of that also, for transforming the capitalist society. The main thing which Gandhiji wanted was the abolition of the capitalist structure of society. It was the very basis of the whole Gandhian economics.

You now talk of Gandhian socialism. Everyone agrees. Surprisingly in the Janata Party, in spite of divergent constituents, everyone seems to agree on Gandhian socialism. Chaudhri Charan Singh agrees on this. Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee himself last time moved this very Bill in 1975, saying that this was in keeping with the Upanishadic teachings and Bharatiya values. And George Fernandes had moved this Bill. While moving this Bill he had said in 1969 that the object was one of ushering in, peacefully, an era of socialist society. First and foremost, it was Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who had introduced this Bill. So, you do not see any difference on this. Why, then, are you vacillating? It is a most innocuous step. Only those companies which agree voluntarily, will become a trust or trust corporation; and the workers and the management will have proportional representation on the panchayat of management. This is the essence of this Bill. In the undertakings which have been taken over, and also under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act which is dealt with by the Ministry headed by Mr. George Fernandes, this concept can be introduced, if you are serious about it. I challenge you now: don't beat about the bush. Yesterday, while talking on the bill on prostitution, everyone said that unless the socio-economic structure of the society was altered, since the law of demand and supply continued under the capitalist system, nothing could be abolished; even the selling of the human body will be subject to the same law of demand and supply.

Therefore, structural changes on economic system have to be brought about. You say that there is no prostitution in the Soviet system or Chinese system or the Vietnamese system. Every one who spoke on that said that. Every one said that their system is different and therefore nobody is required to sell anything only for the sake of price.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN *in the chair*]

I would like the Government really to come forward with its own Bill keeping in view this innocuous Bill moved by Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria and Dr. Ramji Singh and introduced earlier, as I said, by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Shri George Fernandes and

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee: I challenge this Government that if they do not thing about it seriously, we will come to our own conclusion. I believe, you will get away from non issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. Will you please resume your seat? The time allotted for this Bill is over. Since the Minister has to reply and the mover is also there to speak, I would like to know whether the House agrees to extension of time.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For how long?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Half an hour.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This Government for the last 20 months unfortunately has got itself entangled on more than one issue. They never sat together to formulate a proper economic policy and ask the whole country, Opposition and every one to come here, sit together and let us work out the economic policy together. Your real enemy is not here. Your real enemy in this country, every one of us, is these vested interests, the capitalist system. Unless we put all our energy together, the entire nation, we cannot do away with this system. No single party can do away with this system. They are so well trained that they have a league with foreign multinationals, capitalism and they will try to do everything in their power to see that you do not shake them or remove them. Therefore, the entire energy of political wisdom will have to be pooled together, harnessed together to remove this capitalism from the face of our country. Are you willing to do this? This is the question. Here is a small test for you. I agree with you that let us circulate this Bill for public opinion throughout the country. But, in the meantime, please show your bona fide on this Bill, the least of a socialist step, because it has been made optional unlike what Gandhiji wanted. Gandhiji wanted it to be statutory. These two honourable gentlemen have made it optional.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At the moment the Bill of one hon. Member only is under discussion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why repeat the whole thing? Identical Bills were there. What is the seriousness that the Government attaches to this matter? None of them are here. I think the Prime Minister himself, as a Gandhian, should come and say what he wants to say on this Bill. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and George Fernandes should have come. The Government is showing callous attitude; they are not serious about it.

AN HON. MEMBER: There is a Cabinet Minister present and there are the other Deputy Ministers.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I accept that they represent the wisdom of the government together. But that is not the way to treat this. Therefore, I should like to conclude by saying: here is a challenge to the government's bona fides and if on this they fail, hereafter they should not talk of socialism, much less Gandhian socialism. I tell them: do not be hypocrites. With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time for this Bill is over. But I have got the names of two or three members who want to speak. I suggest that they can speak when the next Bill is taken up, which is more or less on the same line. That Bill will be reached if this Bill is withdrawn. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Madam Chairman, on behalf of my esteemed colleague the Law Minister who has been hospitalised, please permit me to make a few submissions. I concede at the outset

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that the object of the Bill is very commendable we cannot deny that appropriate steps should be taken to remove disparities in society and bring about socialism in a peaceful manner. It has been so clearly indicated in the preamble to our Constitution and as hon. Member Shri Sathe pointed out it has been the object of the party which this government represents. It is true that we have opted for a democratic secular, socialist society. All of us have taken an oath to achieve that object. But so far as the government is concerned, it has also agreed to bring about that desirable system of society through Gandhian methods. What is the Gandhian method is rather under debate among many philosophers and writers who have studied Gandhiji deeply. If we study Gandhiji's works, we would find that he is so dynamic a man. He had a practical approach to problems. Therefore it is possible to cite passages from his works which may apparently seem to be contradictory. Earlier Gandhiji thought that trusteeship system should be entirely based on the volition of the rich owners. But as Shri Sathe has pointed out, Gandhiji was later on led to believe that if the owners were not willing to part with the benefits of their property or not used it for the welfare of the people in general, then it will be necessary in the first instance for the people to have satyagrah to compel the owners to use the benefits of the property for the people in general. In the second instance if such satyagrah had failed, then the Government should step in and, therefore, Shri Sathe has pointed out some of the details which Gandhiji had suggested in one of his later statements. So, we have to take the views of Gandhiji in its proper perspective and see what actually he had meant. When he had spoken of trusteeship, he had in view the big industrialists, rich people including Rajas and Maharajas who were holding property at the expense of the poor people so that there had been much disparity in the status of different people in society.

In 1931 when the Karachi Resolution had been adopted by the Indian National Congress, certain changes were sought to be introduced to reduce such disparity. Then the Planning Body, National Planning Committee, was set up by the Indian National Congress under the Chairmanship of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru where different aspects towards that end were considered. But unfortunately, the final report of the Committee did not see the light of day, because in the mean time war had broken out and during the August Movement the leaders were sent to prison.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: It was initiated by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It was initiated by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose but Panditji was the Chairman of the National Planning Committee as far as I remember. Anyway, that is not so very important. What is important is that when the country became independent and the new Constitution was adopted in 1950, the basic objectives were incorporated not only in the preamble but also in various provisions relating to fundamental rights and directive principles. If these fundamental rights had been properly enforced and the directive principles properly carried out, then by this time we would have achieved certain measure of socialist structure in our society through peaceful methods. Unfortunately, that was not done and we have seen how in many cases such fundamental rights have been trampled upon and directive principles have been given mostly lip service. So, we have not progressed far towards the achievement of our socialist objective. Now, the question is whether this particular

Bill will achieve the purpose which the hon. mover has wanted us to achieve. Let us see what meaning of trusteeship has been sought to be introduced through this Bill by the hon. mover Shri Bhadoria. According to him, as he has discussed, from notes I find that trusteeship consists of the following elements:—

1. Variation of the capitalist system into socialist system of equality.

2. Ending individual property by all means.

3. Avoiding accumulation of property for selfish purposes.

4. Creating goodwill between capitalists and workers.

5. Production of only those things which are required by society and to the extent to which the society needs them.

Now to introduce these ideas in general, the hon. member has introduced this Bill and I understand hon. member Dr. Ramji Singh also has brought forward a similar Bill. There may have been support from both the quarters. I quite appreciate the intention of the supporters. But the real question is, will the objective which the mover has spelt out be achieved through the provisions of this Bill? If not, the real purpose will not be served and the Bill will be almost a dead letter or will not be in a position to be implemented, so that the purpose will be lost.

Let us examine some of the ideas behind the Bill. It has been suggested that there is a similar provision in England whereby in the Industrial Common Ownership Act, 1976 passed by Parliament in the U.K. there is provision for providing advice to similar bodies. The U.K. Act can be taken advantage of by three types of bodies: (a) a company which has no share capital, a company limited by guarantee and bona fide cooperative societies; (b) a society registered under the Industrial and Provident Fund Societies Act 1965 to 1975; and (c) any association where all the members are employees of an association and the association is controlled by a majority of them. You will notice that the present Bill has no similarity with the U.K. Act because this relates to ordinary companies actuated by profit motive and require investment of capital by private persons. Mr. Sathe pointed out that Gandhiji wanted compulsion in the matter of trusteeship. This Bill certainly falls far short of that. It is purely permissive in character and there is no compulsion behind it. It is now to be thought whether the capitalists who have amassed hard earned money and want to derive more profit out of such money which has been accumulated will be at all inclined to part with their control over the company and utilise that money for the general good because it is said that the profit of the proposed institution will have to be given over to the Government of India. In other words, the profits would not go to the persons who are actually bringing their money for the purpose of industrial development. Is this reasonable or based on general psychology of the people? If there is an industrialist who has sufficient money with which he wants to benefit the common people, at the present moment he has got sufficient machinery to help him. He can declare a trust of that money. There are many top-ranking industrialists who have created such trusts, whether they are family trusts or charitable trusts and they invest their money openly knowing that this money will be utilised for certain objectives which may not serve them. Of course, many have criticised this operation also because they feel this is one way of evading income-tax. Even if we accept that the motive is quite good, private money can be invested for the purpose of a charitable trust and under the present law, that is quite possible. There is no difficulty about it. The question is whether private money which is invested in the first instance

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for certain industrial activities could be utilised straightway as has been contemplated in the Bill, where not only investment but entrepreneurship and management will not be carried on by the same group of persons. I would submit that this type of scheme is somewhat idealist in character and Utopian in its effect. It will not be possible for any such body to function simply because the private capitalist who has brought in his money for this purpose will not be inclined to invest the money for industrial purpose without deriving a personal profit for himself. Because he if he had done so, he could have straightaway given the money to some charitable trust which he had created as we find many educational institutions are run with the money of the private capitalists. To say that they will mix up that private capital which is invested in the trust with the private capital which is invested in business, is rather a difficult thing to contemplate and in practical application it may be very difficult to implement.

There is an interesting suggestion. It is said that the new trust corporation may be floated by an individual entrepreneur investing 50 per cent of the subscribed capital provided the Central or the State Government concerned agrees to contribute the other half and the total equity capital does not exceed Rs. 20 lakhs. Why should the Central or the State Government be involved in such industrial enterprise when there is some mixture of motives, where some private capital is invested and the entire thing is not to be utilised really for the purpose of development of that industry or for the purpose of providing some dividend or return to the investors? How the whole profit will be kept in the till of the Government in the form of income-tax or in the income-tax folio, is not clear. So, in such cases whether it is the initial capital and investment or Government's involvement, from whatever angle we might see, the whole Bill will create a confusion in the economic field and, therefore, the real purpose will not be served.

Then there is another aspect which will have to be noted and that is the management. The idea of panchayat has been introduced. Unfortunately, the word 'panchayat' is used in a different context and in respect of a different type of organisation. If we bring a piece of legislation and the same word leads to confusion in our understanding of the situation, then certainly it will not lead to the objective which the hon. Mover has before him. By panchayat we know the body which is created by the Panchayat Act in different States and they are called the local bodies whether they may be gram panchayats or district panchayats or whatever name you want to give to it. So, if we use the same term in this Bill it will create unnecessary confusion and the purpose will not be achieved as the hon. Mover has thought. What is intended to be done by these panchayats assuming the word is accepted here? We find the whole thing is cumbrous because the representation is not adequately contemplated: If it is thought that the workers will take part in management and, therefore, they will have their voice felt here, you will notice that representation of workers has been minimum because I understand that among 16 trustees, one out of five trustees is to be elected by the management establishment, one from the jobbers and the remaining three will be from other sections of the employees. Therefore, you will notice that five will be representing the employees whereas the majority will come from other constituents. So, the effective management of the workers, which is intended by the hon. Mover, is not achieved actually, is not provided for actually, through the suggestion that he has given.

Moreover, as you are aware, the position is that Government is also considering the effect of representation which is already given to the wor-

kers in management in various industries. So, we have workers' participation, which has already been statutorily provided for and Government is considering to what extent such participation should be proper or effective and whether there is at all need to increase the voice of the workers in the field of management. Until that is done, it is rather premature to accept the proposition that in a Bill of this nature, workers should be provided with representation in the matter of governing of the institution —I am not using the word "panchayat" but I say executive or governing body or management. Finally, to what extent will they have their say? These are some of the very important points to be noted.

Then again, a new duty is sought to be cast on the Registrar of Companies. Under the Companies Act of 1956 it is the duty of the Registrar of Companies to look after and oversee the activities of the company. Government may appoint some directors, but the Registrar by "acting" is not himself appointing. But here the Registrar is given power to take part even in the management of the company indirectly, through the representatives, which is also not appropriate in the present circumstances.

It is not possible also to expect State participation in the ownership of the business, conducted on a scale which is comparatively small. Because, the object is that these Trust Corporations may be small in size and there need not be a very high amount of capital investment. If needed, there is going to be 50 per cent of State ownership of the business in each individual enterprise, in the manner contemplated in the Bill. It is not clear why the State should take the management of the business with such wide disparate expertise drawn from different authorities, as proposed in the Bill.

So, taking all these matters into consideration, we might summarise that the real object of the hon. Member is not to be achieved in this case. If it is really intended to check the activities of the industrialists or workers, I would humbly submit that this is not the way you proceed. We have the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. The net of that Act can be widened so as to bring them within the powers of the State to control them. Then, we have various provisions in the Companies Act itself. The Companies Act is being reviewed, whereby Government will have adequate power to put in directors there or to take over the management within certain limitations, so that the control will be properly exercised, if the rights are not properly exercised or the duties are not properly discharged.

Finally, I might say that even under the Companies Act the directors of the company serve in several capacities. Apart from acting as managers, they are also trustees on behalf of the shareholders. In other words, if they do not discharge their duties properly, they will be guilty of the breach of trust *qua* director and ultimately that might lead to the offence of misfeasance or runfeasance for which there is ample provision in the Companies Act itself. They may suffer, because if they are guilty of breach of certain criminal law they may be sent to jail. So, various enforcing measures have been provided in the company law. Therefore, we cannot say that the modern managers are completely free from the State control. What Gandhiji had already said, that is in part introduced in the present system to include in various existing legislations, but what is intended to be given will make matters worse because this Bill is vague, it is not really based on the Act which England has brought about.

16 hrs.

Secondly, as I said here, the management consists of disperate elements and real power is not given to the workers. And finally, the Government involvement will not be forth-

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coming. Keeping all these things in view, while I command that the objective is good, I submit that this objective cannot be achieved by this present Bill. Therefore, I would humbly request the hon. Mover to withdraw this Bill. But if he so feels it necessary, he may think of the various suggestions that I have made and bring about some other Bill which will try to meet the points which have been raised.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to have a clarification: If you say that this Bill falls short of even Gandhiji's idea....

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Gandhiji wanted to have Satyagraha.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Ultimately Gandhiji said in 1946 that it must be after independent India. It need not be Satyagraha, it should be statutory. (*Interruptions*) If you agree with the principle of this Bill, would the Government consider bringing a Bill on the lines of Gandhiji's trusteeship concept itself? This is what I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have already pointed out in my reply or in my observations that there is already provision for a trust. There are different laws of trust, the Indian Trust Act, The Charitable Endowments Act and various other Acts.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do you consider them adequate according to Gandhiji's concept?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Please allow me to speak. I will make it clear that in such cases the individual owner, rich or poor, can create trust and hold that property as trustee, he can make himself a trustee. Therefore, there is no bar to that. Secondly, when we come to the case of managing an industry as a trust, there is a distinction. If there is a private property, there is no bar at present to hold that property in trust for somebody else.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Those trusts are mainly for avoiding income-tax.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: But if people derive benefit, it is also the duty of the State to give the benefit to the poor people. So, I do not find where is the conflict in that. What I am saying is, now the proposal is to run an industry on the basis of a trust. That is the question and this is made permissive. If I accept Shri Sathe's interpretation of Gandhiji's attitude in 1946, then it must be compulsory. Every industrialist has to be made a trustee. But Mr. Sathe does not want us to go to that length.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: And certainly this Bill does not contemplate that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Would you promise that so that this Bill may be withdrawn? While persuading the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill, if you were to give this promise that Government will consider bringing such a Bill in keeping with Gandhiji's wishes....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe, I think Mr. Bhadoria will make up his mind about withdrawing the Bill.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is for the Member introducing the Bill to ask for clarification. Even then....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is the property of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think the discussion can be carried on in this manner. You asked for a clarification and the Minister is giving it.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Government is aware of its responsibility and it has already introduced several measures in different fields, and are continuing the activities in these fields like the MRTP Act,

giving more share to the workers in the management etc. So, it is not possible at the present moment to say what shape the Bill might take.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (ईटावा) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे योग्य किताबी मंत्री ने यहां पर कानून मंत्री का काम करते हुए गांधी जी की इस विचार-धारा को ग़लत बताते हुए, इस विधेयक में अनेकों दोष बताये हैं। अगर इस विधेयक में कोई दोष है, तो इसे सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जा सकता है और उन दोषों को दूर किया जा सकता है। शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने सब से बड़ा आरोप यह लगाया है कि यह स्वप्न लोक का एक विधेयक है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि गांधीजी का जो सपना था और उन का जो चिन्तन था, उसपर वह गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। गांधीजी ने इस विचार को सबसे पहले 1916 में काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के समय दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि ये राजे-महाराजे जो करोड़ों रुपयों के ज़ेवरात पहने हुए है, वे खुद उनके मालिक नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे इस सम्पत्ति के ट्रस्टी हैं। उनका वह विचार आ कर के 1947, 1948 में पूरा हुआ, जबकि हमारे देश में राजे-महाराजे राजगद्दी से उतार दिये गये।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह स्वप्नलोक का विधेयक है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा हम देश में एक जनमत पैदा करेंगे और मिलों तथा कारखानों में काम करने वाले मज़दूरों को इस बात के लिए तैयार करेंगे कि वे नान-कोआपरेशन, असहयोग और सत्याग्रह से सब मालिकों पर इस विचार को स्वीकार करने के लिए दबाव डालें। गांधीजी ने जो शब्द कहे थे मैं उन्हें हूबहू दोहरा रहा हूं :—

"(Addressing the Princes at Benaras in 1916)—There is no salvation for India unless you strip yourselves of the jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India. If the institution of kingship has a moral basis, princes are not independent proprietors but only trustees of their subjects for revenues received from them. It can, therefore, be spent by them only as trust money. That prince is acceptable to me who becomes a prince among his people's servants. The subjects are the real masters. There is no half-way house between total extinction of the states, and the princes making their people responsible for administration of their states and themselves becoming the trustees for the people, taking an earned commission for their labours."

इस में सब से बड़ी रुकावट बताई गई है—दिल्ली, जो कि एक सफेद हाथी है। जब तक यह सफ़ेद हाथी रहेगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। इस सफ़ेद हाथी पर कौन सवार हैं?—सबके सब ब्यूरोक्रेट्स और पूंजीपति। जब तक इन सब नौकरशाहों और पूंजीशाही लोगों को उससे उतार कर नीचे नहीं खड़ा कर दिया जायेगा, तब तक गांधीजी का यह सपना पूरा होना संभव नहीं लगता है।

इस सिलसिले में लाला लाजपत रायजी की जो सब से बड़ी संस्था है उसके जो अध्यक्ष हैं श्री सेवक राम जी, उन्होंने इस संबंध में एक पत्र मोरार जी भाई को लिखा है —

"Thank you very much for your letter of November 1, inviting me to write freely to you on any subject of public importance.

Today I write to you in connection with a private Member's Bill which is coming up before the Lok Sabha this Friday. Kindly read the enclosed article. Shri Gadre informs me that you have meditated deeply over the subject of Trusteeship. May I submit that Gandhiji's concept of trusteeship has been kept in cold storage for too long?

Therefore, the minimum that the Government must do is to appoint a Select Committee to make this Bill more comprehensive.

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

May I look forward to a word of assurance from you?"

जो यह सोच करके कि मोरारजी भाई देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं और गांधीयन भी हैं और जो जनता पार्टी का मैनिफेस्टो है उस में भी यह स्पस्ट लिखा हुआ है, मैं ऐसी आशा करता हूं कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय जो कानून मंत्री की जगह पर काम कर रहे हैं, इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने की कृपा करेंगे। यह हमारा उनसे नम्र सुझाव और निवेदन है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no motion of reference to a Select Committee before the House.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: We have given notice a motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This was received only today and it does not have the consent of the Members and permission has not been given to move it.

There is no motion for reference to a Select Committee before the House.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : जो दूसरा बिल इसी सिलसिले में है जिसे डा० रामजी सिंह ने उपस्थित किया है, मैं आशा करता हूं कि उस पर बहस शुरू की जायगी और उसे चर्चा का विषय बना कर अगर उस में भी कोई संशोधन जरूरी होगा तो उसमें संशोधन किया जायगा, और इस आशा से कि वह हमारे ही विचारों से संबंधित जो ट्रस्टीशिप के संबंध में उनका विधेयक है उस पर विचार होगा, मैं अपने इस विधेयक को वापस लेना चाहता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for the establishment of Trust Corporations and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: I withdraw the Bill.

16.14 hrs.

JANATA TRUSTEESHIP BILL

by Dr. Ramji Singh

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the creation of Trust Corporations for further development of enterprises and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

सभापति महोदया, अभी हमारे बहुत सौम्य शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने जो गांधी जी के ट्रस्टीशिप के संबंध में विचार रखे हैं उन के लिए मैं अनगांधियन शब्द तो इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता हूं लेकिन उस को अंग्रेजी में अगर हिपोक्रेसी कह दें तो कोई खराब नहीं होगा। गांधी जी के सपने के ट्रस्टीशिप के बिल को अनगांधियन (ungandhian) कहना और जिसका ड्राफ्ट डा० लोहिया ने किया हो उसको वेग (vague) कहना यह हम समझ नहीं सकते हैं। जहां तक प्रधान मंत्री जी का प्रश्न है प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ट्रस्टीशिप के विषय में जो कुछ कहा वह मैं आप के सामने रखता हूं। लगता है कि मंत्रि-मंडल में इस पर गंभीरता से विचार ही नहीं हुआ। ट्रस्टीशिप फाउंडेशन को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लिखा है —

"I have no doubt that unless the idea of Trusteeship is firmly roated in one's thought and behaviour, the exploitation of man by man cannot be ended and an egalitarian social order established."

लगता है कि जनता पार्टी के मंत्री दो भाषाओं में बोलते हैं। तो यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री जी को माना जाये या शिक्षा मंत्री जी को माना जाये? इसीलिए मुझे दर्द हो रहा है। जो सत्य है वह दल से बड़ा होता है। शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

गांधीजी के विचार अलग अलग हैं लेकिन अगर समय होता तो मैं सैकड़ों कोटेंशस आपको दे सकता था जहां पर गांधी जी ने आरम्भ से अंत तक ट्रस्टीशिप के अतिरिक्त अर्थ-दर्शन में दूसरे विचार नहीं रखे हैं । आप यह कह सकते हैं कि हम इसको स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे । कानूनी रूप से भी इसको स्वीकार करने में कोई बाधा नहीं है क्योंकि यह पर्मिसिव बिल (Permissive Bill) है । ग्रामदान और भूदान का बिल भी पर्मिसिव बिल था । इसमें जो अपने को ट्रस्टी मानेगा उसका होना अन्यथा नहीं होगा । गांधी जी तो इससे आगे गए थे और डा० लोहिया स्टैट्यूटरी ट्रस्टीशिप (Statutory trusteeship) की बात करते थे । आप कहते हैं कि क्या होगा, किस तरह से होगा । अगर आज कोई अमीर, टाटा, बिड़ला ट्रस्टीशिप के कानून को स्वीकार नहीं करता है तो फिर कानूनी ट्रस्टीशिप का भी विधान है । गांधी जी को आपने पढ़ा नहीं और कहते हैं कि इसमें आशंका है--इस बात का मुझे दुःख है । इसलिए मैं बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहूंगा कि आप इस बिल को चाहे स्वीकार करें या न करें, वह अलग चीज है लेकिन कम से कम गांधीजी के साथ अन्याय, जनता पार्टी में शासनारूढ़ होकर न करें ।

डा० लोहिया ने 1967 में एक बिल रखा था लेकिन उसको राष्ट्रपतिजी की स्वीकृति नहीं मिली और डा० लोहिया चले गए । जार्ज फर्नेंडिस ने बिल नं० 81 सन् 1967 में रखा था, उनको स्वीकृति तो मिली लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ । श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने ज़रा दूसरे दृष्टिकोण से, भारतीय दृष्टिकोण से सन् 1975 में बिल रखा था । इस तरह से तीन बिल इस सदन में लाये गए । आज सब इस बिल का समर्थन कांग्रेस (आई), कांग्रेस (एस) तथा अन्य सभी ओर से किया जा रहा है तब इसमें गवर्नमेंट की प्रेस्टिज का सवाल बीच में नहीं आना चाहिए । इसको स्वीकार करने से आप कुछ भी लूज़ नहीं करते हैं । अभी भदौरिया जी के उत्तर में जो कुछ कहा गया उससे ऐसा लगता था कि चूंकि कुछ जवाब देना है इसलिए जवाब दे दिया गया वरन् आज कोई भी गांधीवादी--वर्थ दि सालट--नहीं कह सकता है कि ट्रस्टीशिप का बिल न लाया जाये । विनोबा जी के आश्रम में ट्रस्टीशिप पर संगोष्ठी हुई थी, डा० श्रीमन् जी ने बुलाया था जिसमें सभी लोग आये थे । उसमें नवल टाटा और तमाम दूसरे लोग आये और इन्दिरा जी का सन्देश भी था । सभी ने इसको स्वीकार किया । विनोबा जी इसको विश्वस्त-वृत्ति कहते हैं । आपने कह दिया कि ट्रस्ट तो है ही । गांधी जी की कल्पना में सत्याग्रह पहले भी व्यक्तिगत होता था । प्रह्लाद और सुकरात ने व्यक्तिगत सत्याग्रह किया, लेकिन गांधीजी का कहना था कि सत्याग्रह को सामाजिक स्तर पर लाया जाये । ट्रस्ट और कारपोरेशन तो बहुत हैं लेकिन गांधीजी ने उसको सामाजिक रूप देने की बात कही । इसलिए इतनी बात समझने में तो आपको कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

यहां पर दो कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स बैठे हुए हैं, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वे आकर के इसपर विचार करें । कहीं आने वाली पीढ़ी आपके माथे पर कलंक का टीका न लगा दे । जिस दिन जय प्रकाश जी इस बात को सुनेंगे कि जनता सरकार ने ट्रस्टीशिप बिल को नामंजूर कर दिया है, मैं समझता हूं इससे ज्यादा अफसोस की बात उनके लिए और कोई नहीं होगी । इसमें किसी दल का प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि देश के भविष्य का सवाल है । (व्यवधान) मैं समझता हूं हमारे जो साम्यवादी भाई हैं उनके मन में गलतफहमी है कि ट्रस्टीशिप से पूंजीवाद को प्रश्रय मिलेगा । मैं कहूंगा कि आपने भी गांधीजी को नहीं समझा है । मेरे पास कोटेशन्स हैं, श्री नंबूद्रीपाद और दूसरे लेफ्टिस्ट नेताओं के और अगर आपकी अनुमति होगी तो वह भी प्रस्तुत करूंगा । आज समूचे संसार के सामने दो आर्थिक सत्य हैं--एक तो पूंजीपति का गर्हित और कुत्सित रूप और दूसरे हैं तानाशाही से आबद्ध

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

साम्यवाद का गर्हित और कुत्सित रूप आज इन दोनों के बीच का कोई मध्यम मार्ग चाहिये या नहीं ? क्या वह मार्ग गांधी का अर्थ-दर्शन हो सकता है ?

श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : बीच में एक और है--सामन्तशाही (फ्यूडलिज्म) उसको मत भूलिये ।

डा० रामजी सिंह : हमारे माननीय सदस्य को जो भावना है कि समाज में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये--सचमुच में हम उन के साथ 100 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन यह समाज परिवर्तन भी दो प्रकार का होता है--एक इवोल्यूशन से और दूसरा रेवोल्यूशन से। यह रेवोल्यूशन भी दो तरह का होता है, एक वायलेंट रेवोल्यूशन और दूसरा नान-वायलेंट रेवोल्यूशन । शायद हमारे देश ने वायलेंट रेवोल्यूशन के अध्याय को समाप्त कर दिया है । वायलेंट रेवोल्यूशन में सचमुच में एक तरफ समता आती है, लेकिन स्वतन्त्रता विलीन हो जाती है, रोटी मिलती है, लेकिन आजादी खत्म हो जाती है । इसी लिये जनता पार्टी के डेमोक्रटिक सोशलिज्म की यह कल्पना है कि रोटी के साथ आजादी भी हो ।

श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य : रोटी भी नहीं है, आजादी भी नहीं है ।

डा० रामजी सिंह: यह ट्रस्टीशिप की कल्पना नान-वायलेंट रेवोल्यूशन अहिंसात्मक ढंग से समाज परिवर्तन और विषमता को दूर करने का साधन है । गांधी जी के रेडिकलिज्म को सोवियत प्रेजिडियम ने 30 वर्षों के बाद पहचाना है । गांधी ने कहा :—

"As for the present owners of wealth, they would have to make their choice between war and voluntarily converting themselves into Trustees of wealth. They would be allowed to retain the stewardship of their possession and to use their talent to increase their wealth, not for their own sakes, but for the sake of the nation and, therefore, without exploitation. The State would regulate the rate of commission which they would get, commensurate with the service rendered and its value to society. Their children would inherit the stewardship only if they proved their fitness for it".

सभापति महोदय, इसी लिये शायद हमारे साम्यवादी भाइयों को गांधी जी के रेडिकलिज्म का संपर्क नहीं हुआ। श्री होची मिन्ह जब हमारे देश में आये, तो राजघाट में गांधी जी की समाधि पर जा कर सबसे ज्यादा रोये, क्योंकि गांधी जी का आइडेन्टिफिकेशन गरीबों के साथ था । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप बिना समझे-बूझे इस को स्वीकार करें, लेकिन इसको समझिये तो सही ।

ट्रस्टीशिप के सम्बन्ध में लोग सोचते हैं कि कैसे अहिंसात्मक ढंग से समाज परिवर्तन होगा ? आज तो यूरोप का साम्यवाद, यूरोपीय कम्यूनिज्म कहां से कहां चला आया है । वह हम देखते हैं, इसी लिये आज हम कहते हैं--नान-वायलेंट रेवोल्यूशन नहीं होगा, ट्रस्टीशिप से लोगों का हृदय परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता है--हम मानते हैं--इन सब बातों को--लेकिन आज जो सब से बड़ी चीज है कि आज जो स्टेट पावर है वह कितनी ज्यादा मजबूत हो गई है, "मैकियावेली" के स्टेट से भी ज्यादा या "हाब्स" के "लेविलयाथन" से भी ज्यादा मजबूत हो गई है । आज वायलेंट रेवोल्यूशन एक "मिस-नोमर" है । आज जहां-जहां हिंसा के द्वारा क्रान्ति हुई है, उस क्रान्ति के बाद सत्ता जनता के हाथों में नहीं गई, किसी दूसरे के हाथों में चली गई । आज का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है--फ्रांस के लूई 14 का सिर काट दिया गया, उस रक्तहीन सेनार्क के खत्म होने के बाद उससे "नेपोलियन बोनापार्ट" जैसा तानाशाह निकला । इंग्लैंड

में चार्ल्स प्रथम को खत्म कर दिया गया, लेकिन उसमें से "क्रामवेल" डिक्टेटर के रूप में सामने आया। रशिया में "ज़ार" स्पाइनलेस मोनार्क माना जाता था, लेकिन उसको भी बाल-बच्चों समेत खत्म कर दिया गया, उसमें से "स्टालिन" निकला, जिसकी लड़की "स्वेतलाना" उसके सामने रो भी न सकी। हिंसा के द्वारा बंगला देश में शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान की सत्ता को खत्म कर दिया गया, लेकिन उन के बाद ताकत जनता के हाथ में नहीं आई, वहां की ताकत आज सचमुच में तानाशाहों के हाथों में है। श्री माओत्सेतुंग के प्रति मेरी बड़ी श्रद्धा हैं, लेकिन अब वह कहते हैं --

"Revolution comes out of the barrel of the gun."

जिस के पास गन होगी, उसी की सत्ता होगी। यही कारण है कि आज मार्क्सवादी शक्तियां जो हैं, उन्होंने भी हिंसा के मार्ग को छोड़ कर पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी की पद्धति को स्वीकार किया है। इसीलिए जो नक्सेलाइट आन्दोलन था, जो बहुत तेजस्वी और ओजस्वी था, उस का आज गर्भपात हो गया है, यह आप ने देखा उन के उद्देश्यों के साथ सचमुच में समर्थन रखते हैं लेकिन उस से भी बड़ा प्रश्न जो है वह राजनीतिक और दार्शनिक प्रश्न है कि सत्ता, राजनीति और आर्थिक, किस के लिए है ? मनुष्यों के लिए है और इसीलिए चंडीदास ने कहा था :

सबर उपर मानव सत्य ताहार उपर नही।

वह साम्यवाद और गांधीवाद क्या, जो मनुष्य के लिए न हो।

Man is the measure of all things.

इसीलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मित्र उग्रसेन जी ने ठीक ही कहा था :

That government is the best which governs the least."

और इसलिए मार्क्स ने भी कहा था : withering of the State—But 55 years of Marxist revolution has proved that the State has been more strengthened and there is no sign of weakness.

इसलिए मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में क्या आर्थिक दर्शन के लिए कोई एक नवीन चिन्तन नहीं हो सकता है ? स्टेट्स के हाथ में तो बहुत शक्ति होती है और अगर अर्थ की शक्ति भी दे दी जाएगी तो कितनी बड़ी तानाशाह वह हो जाएगी। आज चीनी के लिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ देखना पड़ता है ऐसी छोटी छोटी चीज़ों के लिए उसकी तरफ़ देखना पड़ता है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि अगर जनता का राज्य आप चाहते हैं तो

Decentralisation was not a fad for Gandhiji. It is a necessity for scientific thinking.

इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब हम इस संदर्भ में बात करते हैं तो हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि राज्य शक्ति के हाथ में कितनी सत्ता दे सकते हैं और जैसे गांधी जी का उद्धरण देकर मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया है कि गांधी जी कभी भी ट्रस्ट के द्वारा पुंजीपतियों के हाथों का खिलवाड़ नहीं होना चाहते थे। भारत स्वतन्त्र हुआ तो लोगों ने नायडू साहब जैसे लोग उनके पास आ ए और उन से पूछा कि अब क्या होगा जमीन का क्या होगा ? लैंड रिफार्म्स के बारे में जनता सरकार और 30 वर्षों तक जो कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, वह हिचकिचा रही थी लेकिन गांधी जी ने कहा कि जहां तक जमीन का सवाल है,

'I shall ask them to take over.'

उन्होंने कहा कि हम लैंडलार्डस से आज क्या कहेंगे तो उन्होंने कहा :

"I shall ask you to co-operate."

बिरला जी ने एक बार बापू से कहा कि सब दिन तो आप अंग्रेजों से लड़ते रहे हैं अब आप किस से लड़ेंगे ? तो उन्होंने कहा :

"I shall fight with you."

[श्री रामजी सिंह]

मैं तुम से लड़ाई शुरू करूंगा। इसलिए गांधी जी को स्ट्रेटजी को समझना चाहिए। गांधी जी व्यक्तिगत पूंजीवाद के उतने ही विरोधी थे जितना कोई हो सकता है। वे सस्ती लोकप्रियता नहीं चाहते थे लेकिन सवाल यह है कि हमारी समाज व्यवस्था का क्या होगा और जो ट्रस्टीशिप के विषय में गांधी जी के मुख में यह कहते हैं कि ट्रस्टीशिप नहीं होगी, वे प्रो० शुमाकेर के स्टूडेंट नि० साऊटेल ने, जो श्री जय प्रकाश जी से दो वर्ष पहले मिले थे, 1976 में जो इन्डस्ट्रियल कामन ओनरशिप एक्ट, 1976 पास करवाया है, उसको देखें।

We, Gandhians, pay lipservice to Gandhiji but when the test comes, as hon. Sathe said, we failed him. In fact we did not fail him, we fail ourselves.

इसलिए मैं आप से यह विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि इस का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ, वे समय रहते देखें कि विजय मर्चेन्ट कितने सफल हुए हैं। अगर विदेशों में ट्रस्टीशिप देखनी है, तो प्रो० शुमाकेर ने जो अपनी किताब "स्माल इज ब्यूटीफुल" में लिखा है उस को देखें। स्काटलाडर कामनवेल्थ का जो कारखाना 13 1/2 मिलियन का है, वह ट्रस्टीशिप का है। इसी तरह से जान लेविस पार्टनरशिप है, जिसमें 25,000 लोग लगे हुए हैं, सुन्दरलैंड लिमिटेड है, राबन कम्युनिटी है, इन्डस्ट्रियल कामन ओनरशिप एक्ट बना हुआ है। स्वीडन में इन्डस्ट्रियल डेमोक्रेसी है वेस्ट जर्मनी में ज्यूइस फाउन्डेशन है और जापान, मैक्सीको, युगोसलाविया में भी ट्रस्टीशिप चलती है। शायद गांधी जी आएंगे, तो उधर से घूम कर आएंगे। इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि ट्रस्टीशिप के सिद्धान्त में पूंजीवाद के दोषों का निराकरण करता है। और साम्यवाद के दोषों का भी निराकरण करता है। दोनों सिद्धांतों की अच्छाइयों को लेना और दोनों की बुराइयों को खत्म करना इसका उद्देश्य है। दोनों से परे एक भावात्मक बौद्धिक सैद्धान्तिक आधार की स्थापना करना इसका लक्ष्य है। क्या कारण है कि रशिया जैसी सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्री में भी प्राब्लम आफ इन्सेन्टिव इकोनोमिक्स की हो गयी है। क्या कारण है कि मनुष्य के अन्दर जो मानव प्रवृत्ति है, उस इन्सेंटिव की उसमें कमी है। इसलिए पूंजीवाद के जो दुर्गुण है, उनको हटाइये। उसमें बहुत सारे दुर्गुण हैं। हम ने जेल में मार्क्स के केपिटल को पढ़ा था सच्चे मायनों में मार्क्स ने जो शोषण का दृश्य दिखाया, है, वैसा दृश्य और किसी ओथर ने नहीं दिखाया है। पूंजीवाद के जो गुण हैं—उत्पादन का अर्थशास्त्र, उद्यम कुशलता, मितव्ययिता, तत्परता—इनको हमें लेना है। लेकिन उसके दुर्गुणों—शोषण, विषमता, सामन्ती दासता, सामाजिक पाप—का हमें निराकरण करना है। इसी तरह से जो समाजवाद है, तथाकथित समाजवाद है, वह समाजवाद क्या है? वह राज्य का पूंजीवाद है। वह असल में सेन्ट्रेलाइजेशन है। जैसे एक के हाथ में पूंजीवाद हो जाता है, वैसे ही राज्य के हाथ में पूंजीवाद हो जाता है और जब राज्य के हाथ में यह हो जाता है तो राज्य सर्वशक्तिमान हो जाता है। इसलिए समाजवाद के दोष हैं, राज्य का पूंजीवादी होना, उसमें केन्द्रीकरण का होना, व्यक्ति की प्रेरणा में कमी, व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का ह्रास।

The Western democracy is only so called. It is diluted fascism and Nazism.

ये जो चीजें हैं इनका हमें निराकरण करना है। इसीलिए गांधी जी को कहना पड़ा। जब उन्होंने समाजवादी सरकारों में व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता की समाप्ति देखी तो वे कराह उठे क्योंकि उनका हृदय मानव का हृदय था।

Violence of private ownership in less injurious than the violence of the State. However, if it is unavoidable, I would support a minimum State ownership.

हम लोगों ने उनको समझा नहीं । इसी-लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आज जो [illegible] जगह एक चर्चा हो रही है--जैसा कि एक सेमिनार-

Seminar on Social Responsibility of business.

पर हुआ था, जिसके निष्कर्षों को देखने की बात है । उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं दो लाइनें आपके सामने रखूंगा --

India is rightly committed to the establishment of the socialist democratic society. The Indian socialism must be evolved in accordance with India's innate culture and tradition and not become a carbon copy of this socialist pattern.

सभापति महोदया, यह जो ट्रस्टीशिप का सिद्धांत है, इसके चार मुद्दे हैं । पहला मुद्दा है कि पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था को सर्वोदयी व्यवस्था में बदलना--मानव स्वभाव पर विश्वास । दूसरा मुद्दा है कि वह व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति का अधिकार स्वीकार नहीं करता है । हां समाज की स्वीकृति से समाज कल्याण के लिए इसका उपभोग संभव है । तीसरा है-- सम्पत्ति और स्वामित्व के नियंत्रण के लिए कानून को अस्वीकार नहीं करना । चौथा है--न्यूनतम एवं अधिकतम आय की दूरी को कम से कम करना । "अनटू दिस लास्ट" कहा गया है ।

He does much ahead of communism when he says that carpenter, a teacher, a Pleader will get the same emolument as a barber—what to talk of communism.

यह ठीक बात है । मार्क्स ने कहा था कि-

From each according to his capacity unto each according to his needs.

लेकिन गांधी जी ने कहा था —

To each according to his need.

मान लीजिए कोई बूढ़ा हो जाता है, काम नहीं कर सकता है तो उसको खाना नहीं मिलेगा । इसलिए हम कहते हैं कि सब से बड़ी बात है कि वर्ग संघर्ष की कल्पना के कारण आज समाज क्षत-विक्षत हो रहा है और उसके कारण आज साम्यवाद का भी रूप परिवर्तित हो रहा है । इसके सम्बन्ध में सोचने की बात है कि अर्थशास्त्र वही अर्थशास्त्र होता है जो नैतिकता के आधार पर चलता है ।

The economics never militates against the highest ethical standard just as 11 true ethics, to be worth its name, must at the same time be also good economics. True economics stands for social justice. It promotes the good of all equally including the weaker and is indisputable trusteeship.

सभापति महोदया, सचमुच में आज जब हम ट्रस्टीशिप की बात करते हैं तब मैं हाथ जोड़ कर अपने शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वे इस के सम्बन्ध में अपने मंत्रिमण्डल में ठीक से विचार करें । और नहीं तो गांधीका नाम लेना छोड़ दे जनता, निश्चित बात है । अगर इसमें कोई कमी है, जैसा हमारे माननीय भदौरिया जी ने कहा है, इसमें संशोधन कीजिये, इसे सलैक्ट कमेटी में भेजिये ।

It is clear the Gandhiji is a national consensus. Gandhiji is internationally inevitable.

अगर आप इसको अस्वीकार करते हैं, तो मैंने कुछ कठोर शब्द कहे हैं, मैं जानता हूं कि मैं कठोर कहता हूं, लेकिन मैं उनको वापस लूंगा । मैं चाहूंगा कि गांधी जी के विचारों की इस बार हत्या न कीजिये । आप इस पर मंत्रि-मण्डल में विचार कीजिये और देखिये कि यह जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक धुरी है --टू पोलार एक्सट्रीम सिस्टम, उसके बीच में कोई नेशनल फिलासफी एमर्ज कर सकती है क्या ? आपने हमारी समूची डिबेट के उत्तर में जो बातें कहीं हैं उन्हें हमें समझना है । श्री मोरारजी भाई ने संदेश दिया है —

"If everything belonged to God, then it belongs to everybody If others are happy, I am happy. This is trusteeship."

यह श्री मोरारजी भाई का कहना है । अपने प्रधान मंत्री काल में आज अगर उनकी

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

ओर से यह कहा जायेगा कि ट्रस्टीशिप का कानून वापिस किया जाता है तो यह बेकार है, ठीक "हिपोक्रेसी" शब्द से अच्छा शब्द कोई होता तो मैं उसका इस्तेमाल करता ।

अन्त में मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं । कि ट्रस्टीशिप के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दुस्तान में कोई सामान्य लिट्रेचर नहीं, विदेशों में है, सब का अध्ययन होना चाहिये । मैं नहीं कहता कि कल ही पास करो, लेकिन जिस तरह से हमारे माननीय भदौरिया जी को आपने निराश किया है, सदन को निराश मत कीजिये और सदन के माध्यम से देश की गांधीवादी जनता को निराश मत कीजिये ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि कैबिनेट में हमारी ओर से नहीं, गांधी जी के विचार की ओर से जाये और वकालत करें अगर जरूरत पड़े तो । अगर सचमुच में अन-गांधियता है तो बतायें कि किस प्वाइन्ट्स से अन-गांधियन है ? आपको तो यह चाहिये था शिक्षा मंत्री जी आप कहते कि परमिसिव कानून लाये हैं, आप स्टैटुअरी कानून लाइये ।

Either you become a trustee yourself voluntarily, or the law will force you to become a trustee.

हमको तो लगता है कि प्रथम ग्रासे मक्षिकापात: लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि देर से आये, दुरुस्त आये, इसको पार्टी इश्यु न बनाकर राष्ट्रीय इश्यु बनाइये ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, अगर मैंने कठोर शब्द कहें हैं, तो उनको वापिस लेता हूं और आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि इसको सलैक्ट कमेटी में निश्चित रूप से भेजिये, अभी तो यहां चर्चा चलेगी, बिल भी आ जायेगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the creation of Trust Corporations for further development of enterprises and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): It was with great pleasure that I heard the lucid exposition of Dr. Ramji Singh on Gandhiji's concept of trusteeship. While I have full sympathy for him, and I have nothing but praise for the effort which he made to espouse Gandhiji's concept, I am sorry I cannot be one with him in supprot-ing the concept.

As has been seen, this Bill is the net results of the thought of Gandhiji, coupled with that of Jayaprakash Narain, followed by those of Ram Manohar Lohia and such eminent personalities of the Janata Party of today like George Fernandes and Atal Bihari Vajpayee and those like Shri C. Subramanian, Shri Chavan and Vinobha Bhave. But like all Indian economic thinkers, these people have essentially remained woolly headed. Their theories are in the air, not on the ground that these will work.

I would like to say at the outset that it is my concept, it is my idea that this concept of trusteeships essentinally a pro-capitalistic concept. It is a concept which will go, if implemented, to the benefit of the capitalist classes. But one has to understand the mind of Gandhiji, when you discuss his theories and ideas instead of just dismissing why he expoused this concept Gandhiji, when he was fighting the freedom struggle, what he tried to do was to evolve a broad front of different sections of national bourgeois; and in that front, he wanted the capitalists, he wanted the middle class, he wanted the working class and he wanted the peasants. And for this first phase of national democratic revolution Gandhiji did succeed in evolving a broad front.

It is quite well known that the big industrialists of India, the big capitalists, whether it was Birla, whether it was J.L. Bajaj, whether it was Ram nath Gneoka, all came forward giving their donation to the national movement. I do not want to belittle their contribution the freedom implement. It is my faith that their purpose in India came to an end on the achievement of the national democratic revolution on 15th August, 1946. Today there is no further need to carry on

that concept. The concept has become fashionable in recent times after the thinker Prof. Schumacher wrote the famous book called " *Small is Beautiful.*" It has always been the practice in our country that ideas become fashionable when they come by the West. Now the Schumacher has written the book. Now we are newly talking about small is beautiful. Right from Mr. Morarji Desai to Mr. George Fernandes, everybody is talking about small is beautiful. And when it comes to Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, who has been burdened with efficiently and ineffectively tackling the Education Ministry, he also says that it is enough to have MRTP Act.

Mr. Chairman, if I may say so, private capital is never going to give up its rights; it is never going to give up its right of ownership of property. It is an unpractical concept Private capital will never give up its right except through intervention of State power. What is the impediment in the way of the Government in taking over private capital? Let us judge the state of private capital in the country today. I regret to say that in the three years, from 1972—75, monopoly capital in the country has gone up by 50 per cent.. Today the monopoly capital is backing the Janata Government on the one hand and backing its oponents on the other hand for its own individual purposes, for its own purposes. It is supporting both the groups at the same time. The west coast industrialists support the Janata Government and the Rajasthan and Punjab industrialists support the ment. This is the contradiction in the ment. This is the caontradiction in the Indian captalist class today: But if you really go into it, what is the strength of the Indian capital system? Has it really been developed in to a real capital system? We will see that this Indian capital system has no legs to stand on. The Indian capital system today is on the legs of the Government.

What is the total ownership of the Indian capitalists in the companies that they own in India today? I say you give me Rs. 250 crores; On this, private capital can be taken over in this country, because private capital does not contribute more than 10 per cent of their total assests What do they do? They also have a sort of trust. Birla has a Pillani trust which controls actually the shares of the Birla companies. The Tatas has the Bombay trust which actually controls the shares of these companies You take over these trusts of the monopoly capital in one day and you can take over all this private capital. This private capital cannot function, cannot flourish for one day unless the Government backs them by giving them institutional finance. If I may say come redundant in the world. Capital- said: "It is ugly and it cannot deliver the goods." Capitalism will not be able to deliver the goods not capitalism as it exists in the present form today inspite of the MRTP Act, Companies Act and all other Acts. You cannot curtail it by asking them to become trustee. Can you tell me one instance in which private capital has shown any social responsibility in the last thirty years? Today the private capital in India is socially most irresponsible, as a whole class. The working class is not so irresponsible; the peasentary is not so irresponsible. Today the private capital takes money from government, invests it in one company and diverts that money into another company, makes this company sick and tells the workers to go to the government to demand its nationalisation. To expect them to voluntarily give up their share is to live in Utopia. Private capital has no right to exist in this country. That is why it is necessary that the government and all the parties sit together and think how long we will allow private capitalist system to continue, because as long as they continue, you and I will have to fight elections; some private capital or the other will be backing us up in the elections. Let any government come to power, either from this side or that side; it does not make any difference to the toiling starving masses of India. That is why it is

(Shri Saugata Roy)

necessary to go away from this concept, and to really go to the self-management of workers. I do not know if Dr. Ramji Singh has gone through the workers management system that exists in Yugoslavia. No private capital is allowed. Upto a number of thirty workers, the workers manage the companies directly. If it is above thirty workers, they elect their representatives to manage the company. It is called self-management of workers. Cannot we evolve something like that in this country because we are all victims of the capitalist system. On this side and on the other side, let us for once decide this. I applaud the high ideals enshrined in both the Bills, that of Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria and Dr. Ramji Singh; I applaud the concept of Gandhiji in bringing Sarvodaya society through non-violent means but I say that these are not concepts which could be realised in practice; these are not concepts which could be realised in Indian conditions among the Indian capitalist class who have proved themselves to be the most corrupt and bankrupt. The concept of total state take-over of all private capital is the one which we must all strive for.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): I intently listened to the speeches of the hon. Movers of the two Bills and other hon. Members and also the reply of the hon. Minister. Both the Bills, particularly this Bill, is tempting, attractive and alurring superfluously by the very name. But if you dive deep into the clauses it gives the idea that if this Bill is passed into an Act, it cannot be operated in the society as it is constituted today, morally, socially, culturally and economically. So, the hon. Minister's reply to the previous Bill seems to me very reasonable.

Mahatma Gandhi's ideas have been brought in in a lucid and fluent and strong and effective manner. The Mover has imbibed Gandhiji's ideas and ideologies as he has understood them. But as I understand Mahatma Gandhi's ideas, practically I think they are not what the hon. Mover thinks, in the present condition of the Indian society. He has given the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi, Jayaprakash Narain and other leaders because it is the idea of these persons that the Janata Government viciferously advocates. It says that it is doink the work as per Mahatma Gandoing the work as per Mahatma Gantheory fully. Personally I may accept it—Mahatma Gandhi's ideas. I will give an example. I have the highest reverence for Mahatma Gandhi and I have the highest belief in his theory. But still I would say Mahatma Gandhi's ideas have not been translated into action either by the Indian Nation or by the Congress Government or it cannot be translated into action by this Janata Government or any other Government in future. Mahatma Gandhi wanted undivided country. For that he had to remain aloof on the day of independence. But till then the Indian nation did not accept his theory.

He held the view also that there should be one national language and that should be Hindi. Till now Hindi has not been accepted as the lingua franca or the national language and no party in power, even this present party in power has the audacity or boldness to get Hindi as the national language.

Prohibition: The present Prime Minister is a prototype of Mahatma Gandhi so far as prohibition is concerned in the field of administration. When he was not the Prime Minister he had been trying his level best as the Finance Minister to see that prohibition was adhered to and drinking was removed from the society and for that he tempted each and every Government with money to make them stick to prohibition. But he failed and today he has done it, but he is not becoming successful. This is Mahatma Gandhi's idea.

Non-violence and truth: Daily we are quarrelling and saying that so many persons have been killed. So, Mahatma Gandhi had many ideas. We may be sincerely, whole-heartedly

speaking that these ideas may be translated into action, but, unfortunately, no person is able to translate his ideas into action whether it is Shri Morarji Desai or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or Smt. Indira Gandhi who had been in power continuously for 12 or 13 years. Nobody could do it. If anybody is able to do it, I would whole-heartedly welcome that.

Now, the Bill says—"trusteeship". In my opinion no person will voluntarily give his 'punji' or capital for this purpose. If anybody does it with mercenary motive, he may do it. This can be achieved if there is no democracy. It can be achieved if there is dictatorship. His idea right now is to accept dictatorship of the communist type. I am not afraid of the Russian system or Chinese system or any capitalist system. Let the society be there. Let the nation get the best good of the administration of the socio-economic and cultural system. But unless there is dictatorial form of Government and bayonet at the chest of each and every person--that whatever the State's orders are, you must obey. These things—they are very good things, attractive, lucrative, tempting but cannot be translated into action. But they cannot be translated into action. I support the reply given by the Minister to the previous discussion. I think he will give the same sort of reply now. The two Bil's are of the same nature. If the Government, after considering the socio-economic, cultural and administrative set-up and politics of the country, brings forward a new Bill on the basis of the idea of these two Bills, I think it will satisfy the two movers, this House and also the nation that likes Gandhism to be translated into action.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदया, डा० रामजी सिंह ने इस विधेयक को यहां पर ला कर गांधीवाद, पश्चिमी साम्यवाद और लोकतान्त्रिक समाजवाद के बारे में बहुत अच्छे ढंग से अपने ख्यालात का इजहार किया है ।

ट्रस्टीशिप के आइडिये के बारे में हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि यह यूरोपियन है । मैं समझता हूं—वह इस बात को भूल गये हैं कि ट्रस्टीशिप का फार्मूला हिन्दुस्तान में आज पैदा नहीं हुआ है, यह तो बहुत पहले से चलता आ रहा है । अगर आप थोड़ा सा पुराने इतिहास को देखें तो आप को याद आयेगा--पहले देहातों में किसान सारा साल मेहनत करता था और उस मेहनत के दौरान बढ़ई उसका लकड़ी का काम करता था, लोहार उसका लोहे का काम करता था नाई उस के दूसरे काम करता था, ये सब लोग एक तरह से मुशतरका काम करते थे, एक दूसरे की मदद करते थे और जब पैदावार इकट्ठी हो कर आती थी तो इन सब लोगों को वहां पर बुला लिया जाता था और कहा जाता था कि इतना इसमें से हिस्सा बढ़ई का है, इतना लोहार का है, इतना नाई का है, इतना सफाई करने वाले का है, गर्ज कि जितनी दौलत पैदा होती थी सब आपस में तकसीम कर लेते थे--यही ट्रस्टीशिप है । जो आदमी जो चीज पैदा करता है, वह खुद उस का मालिक बन कर न बैठ जाय, बल्कि वह आपस में तकसीम हो । हिन्दुस्तान में यह सिस्टम शरू से रायज रहा है ।

हमारी दिक्कत यह है कि जो चीज हमारे यहां बाहर से आती है, वह हम को ज्यादा अच्छी लगती है --

"वह मन्जिलों को न पा सकेंगे, वह रहनुमाई न कर सकेंगे,
जिन्हें अभी तक दयारे हस्ती में, रहगुजारों की जुस्तजू है ।"

17.00 hrs.

वे लोग बाहर की तरफ देखते हैं, साम्यवाद और समाजवाद का नारा देते हैं--लेकिन खुद अपने अन्दर नहीं देखते हैं । आप ने एक किताब पढ़ी होगी–यूगोस्लाविया के श्री डिजलास ने उस किताब में लिखा है कि एक नई क्लास पैदा हो गई है । हम ने समाजवाद और साम्यवाद को लाने की कोशिश

[चौधरी बलबीर सिंह]

की लेकिन उसका नतीजा यह निकला कि एक नई क्लास पैदा हो गई और यह क्लास वही सब कुछ करती है जो पुराने जागीरदार करते थे, सामन्तशाह करते थे, सरमायेदार करते थे। आप जानते होंगे—डिजरायल को उस किताब के लिखने पर 9 साल का कारावास दिया गया। इसलिये कि उस ने ऐसा क्यों लिखा कि इस नई क्लास में और पुरानी क्लास में कोई फर्क नहीं है। इस सदी में, जो शताब्दी गुजर रही है, इसमें दो बड़े महान नेता हुए हैं। एक थे महात्मा गांधीजी, जिन्होंने ट्रस्टीशिप का आइडिया दिया था और दूसरे थे माओ। दोनों का आइडिया एक ही था लेकिन जिस ढंगसे वह उसे लागू करना चाहते थे, उसमें फर्क था। जो बड़े-बड़े प्रोफेसर्स हैं, बड़े-बड़े सेक्रेटरीज हैं और जो दूसरे काम करने वाले हैं जो बहुत ऊपर बैठे हैं, वे जा कर देहातों में काम करें दो-दो महीने, एक-एक महीना और चार-चार महीने। इसका मतलब क्या था? इसका मतलब यह था कि उनके सोचने का जो ढंग है, वे अगर गांवों में जा कर काम करेंगे तो उनको पता चलेगा कि वहां का समाज कैसा है और एक आदमी और दूसरे आदमी में क्या फर्क है। अगर एक आदमी एक काम करता है और दूसरा आदमी दूसरा काम करता है, तो इस तरह से सारे काम करने वाले जो हैं उनके काम अलहदा-अलहदा हैं लेकिन समाज में उनका दर्जा एक ही होना चाहिए। आज हमारे समाज में कमी क्या आई है कि जितनी ज्यादा मेहनत करने वाला है, उसकी समाज में इज्जत कम है और समाज में जो कोई काम नहीं करता है, उस की इज्जत ज्यादा हैं। ज्यादा मेहनत करने वाले जो लोग हैं जैसे भंगी, लोहार और किसान, उनका समाज में सब से नीचा दर्जा है। जो कुछ करने वाला नहीं है, उस का दर्जा समाज में सबसे ऊपर है। जो बात करने में माहिर हैं, उसका समाज में दर्जा और भी ऊंचा हैं और समाज ठीक ढंग से चल सके, इसके लिए महात्मा गांधीजी ने एक आइडिया दिया था और हमारे वेदों में भी यह पहला मंत्र है :

ईशा वास्यमिदं सर्वं यतकिंचित् जगत्यां जगत्।
तेन त्यक्तेन मंजीथाः मा ग्रध कस्यस्विद् धनम्॥

इस संसार में जो कुछ भी है, उसका आप ठीक ढंग से भोग करो, यह सब कुछ ईश्वर का दिया हुआ है लेकिन किसी के धन का लालच मत करो। आज इसी बात की सारी गड़बड़ हो रही है और हर एक आदमी दूसरे का धन छीनना चाहता है, खींचना चाहता है लेकिन जो काम करने वाला है, मेहनत करने वाला है, उस को पैसा नहीं मिलता है और उसका हिस्सा सब लेना चाहते हैं। जिसका असली काम है, उसको कम मिलता है, जिसके पास बहुत ज्यादा है, वही सब हिस्सा ले जाता है और काम नहीं करता है। इसलिए महात्मा गांधी जी ने जो ट्रस्टीशिप का आइडिया दिया था, वह पुराने हिन्दू समाज का है और उसी समाज से वह आइडिया लिया था। वे कुछ टाल्स्टाय से भी प्रभावित हुए थे, जिन्होंने कुछ किताबें भी लिखी हैं और आप लोगों ने भी पढ़ी होंगी। टाल्स्टाय की कहानियां भी हैं और उनमें से एक कहानी यह भी है कि एक आदमी को जमीन की जरूरत थी और वह भागता ही रहा और उसने काफी जमीन इकट्ठी कर ली और जब फाइनल स्टेज पर आया, तो जहां उसकी कब्र बनी थी, उस पर एक तख्ती लगा दी गई कि उसको उतनी जमीन की जरूरत थी जितनी कि उस की कब्र थी। इससे यह शिक्षा मिलती है कि जो आदमी पैदा करता है, वह उसका सारा मालिक न बने बल्कि वह सारे समाज का हिस्सा बन जाए। वही उसका मालिक बन कर न बैठ जाए। इसलिए आज अगर महात्मा गांधीजी जीवित होते, तो हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने पर उनकी जो विचारधारा है, उस पर लाजमी तौर पर सरकार को चलाते और सरकार को उसको मानना पड़ता। अगर वह न मानती, तो महात्मा

गांधी जी चुप हो कर बैठने वाले नहीं थे। वे संघर्ष शुरू कर देते और उसके लिए फिर से देश को तैयार करते उस समाज के लिए, जिस समाज का सपना उनके अपने दिमाग में था। उसके लिए वे पूरी कोशिश करते। आज जिस ढंग से यह सारी चीज पेश हुई है और जैसा इस सवाल का जवाब आया है, वह ठीक नहीं है। एक विधेयक पहले लाया गया था और यह दूसरा विधेयक भी तकरीबन वैसा ही है और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बारे में सोचे कि इस पर कैसे अमल कर सकते हैं। सलेक्ट कमेटी की जो बात है, उसमें यह बात निहित है कि सरकार देखे कि जो सिद्धान्त है, उस पर कहां तक हम जा सकते हैं और उस को सरकार किस ढंग से लागू कर सकती है ताकि इस समाज में विषमता न रहे, शोषण करने वाले न रहें और कोई शोषित न रहे और यह समाज एक बराबरी का समाज बन जाए और उस समाज में सब लोगों को उनके पूरे अख्तियार, पूरे हक मिल सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। पहले मैं इस किताब "कमिंग स्ट्रगल फार ट्रस्टीशिप", जो कमला बादरे की लिखी हुई है, की दो लाइनें आपके सामने पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं।

"The strategy for the implementation of trusteeship will have to be a multi-pronged drive. It will comprise of Rajniti as well as Lokniti A dialogue will have to be started among representatives of all major political parties in India to explore the possibilities of their working together for trusteeship. A nation-wide political consensus constitutes a major prong of the drive towards trusteeship. The enactment of permissive or enabling statute or trusteeship will constitute an important legislative prong of the movement. But the most important step towards the implementation of trusteeship is a mass drive for educating the people in the responsibilities of trusteeship and organizing them behind the demand for the socialisation of all concentration of wealth."

महात्मा गांधी ने और डाक्टर लोहिया ने जब इस चीज को पेश किया तो अपने दिमाग में उन्होंने इस बात को रखा है कि जो धन एक जगह इकट्ठा हो रहा है, यमुना और गंगा में जा कर मिल जाता है, वह राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान में नहीं जाता है, उस धन का वितरण कैसे हो। इसलिए आज पहली जरूरत तो इस बात की है कि इस पर खुल कर बहस हो। किसी भी राजनीतिक विचार का व्यक्ति हो, किसी भी राजनीतिक दल का कार्यकर्त्ता हो, सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ता हो, सभी में इस विचार को लाना पड़ेगा। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा, वे मुझे माफ करेंगे यह कहने के लिए कि आज समाज बिगड़ चुका है और इसकी व्यवस्था इतनी टूट चुकी है कि जब तक हम इस सिद्धान्त पर अमल नहीं करेंगे तब तक आगे चलने वाली बात नहीं है। इस देश में आज लफ्फाजी ज्यादा होती है। चाहे विधान सभाओं को देख लीजिए, चाहे लोक सभा को। यह जो समाज बिगड़ चुका है उस समाज को और अधिक बिगड़ने से ट्रस्टीशिप ही बचा सकता है। डा० रामजी सिंह और भदौरिया साहब ने जो विधेयक रखे हैं उनको पास कर हमें समाज में सुधार लाना होगा। हमें व्यक्तिगत जीवन में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन करना होगा। आज जैसा समाज है, उस समाज के बारे में मैं एक कविता पढ़ कर आपको सुनाता हूं। डा० रामजी सिंह जरा मुलाहिजा फरमाइये—

आज सवाल पूछता है इक आम आदमी
बताओ इस शहर में कहां रहता है भला आदमी ?
जहां, आदमी को आदमी की नजर से देखा नहीं जाता,
दिवालों की लिखावट को पढ़ा नहीं जाता,
संसद और सड़क का रिश्ता टूट रहा हो
शासन का दम सचिवालय में घुट रहा हो

[श्री उग्रसेन]

खादी वस्त्र नहीं (विचार) व्यभिचार में
बदल गया हो
गन्दगी दिखाने के सिवा छिपाने लगा हो
वहीं सवाल पूछता है इक आम आदमी
बताओ इस शहर में कहां रहता हैं भला
आदमी ?

हर वक्त सामने हो जिन्दा रहने का सवाल,
लंगोटी में लिपटे राष्ट्र-पिता
खादी के लिहाफ में दुबके नेता
गंगा का कीचड़ गंगा के पास से बहता हो
नेता अपने ही लोगों से डरता हो.
वहां सवाल पूछता है इक आम आदमी,
बताओ इस शहर में कहां रहता है भला आदमी?
जहां, न्यूरोसिस की गिरफ्त में शहर बड़बड़ाता
हो,
गरीबी की रजाई में गांव कुकुआता हो,
इनाम, ईमान से ज्यादा मायने रखता हो,
हैवान, इन्सान से ज्यादा पहचान रखता हो.
चिथड़े से झांक रही हो अस्मत,
धब्बेदार खादी से लिपटी हो मुल्क की किस्मत,
वहां सवाल पूछता है इक आम आदमी,
बताओ इस शहर में कहां रहता है भला
आदमी ?

ऐसी स्थिति में एक विचार मैं डा० लोहिया का पढ़ना चाहता हूं और अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूं, सुन लीजिये, यह मौका और विषय बहुत कम आते हैं और इस पर भी हम ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देते हैं । यह है दरिद्रता की कीचड़ जहां धन का टाटा, बिड़ला कैलाश बना हुआ है और गरीबी के पाताल में हम लोग हैं । डा० लोहिया लिखते हैं--

"इस महान् दरिद्रता के कीचड़ में गैर-बराबरी भी महान है । प्रायः सभी गोरे देशों में, चाहे पूंजीपति, चाहे साम्यवादी, आमदनी की गैर-बराबरी साधारणतः 5, 7 10 गुना है । रूस और अमरीका इस मामले में प्रायः एक जैसे हैं । हिन्दुतान में कैलाश-पाताल की गैर-बराबरी है । अमरीका में प्राथमिक शिक्षक 60 रुपये, 70 रुपये रोज कमाता है, और उपकुलपति 200 रुपये रोज और बाकी सब अध्यापक इसी 3 गुने की सीमा में हैं । हिन्दुस्तान में यही फर्क 80, 100 गुना हो जाता है । अमरीका का भंगी, 40 रुपये रोज, खेत-मजदूर 25, 30 रुपये रोज और हिन्दुस्तान का भंगी 2 रुपये रोज तथा खेत मजदूर आ आना रोज ही कमाता है । लेकिन जहां अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति का पांच हजार रुपये रोज का व्यक्तिगत खर्चा होता है, वहां हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री पर 25 से 30 हजार रुपये रोज का खर्च होता है । जितना छोटे और बड़े आदमी का फर्क हिन्दुस्तान में है, उतना कभी दुनिया में कहीं न हुआ और न आज है । ऐसा फर्क शायद और कहीं सम्भव ही नहीं । जाति-प्रथा और आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी दोनों, एक-दूसरे के पूरक होते हुए एक दूसरे को मजबूर करते हैं ।"

मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी अपने विचारों में भी तबदीली लायें, कुछ सोचें क्योंकि वह ज्यादा पढ़े लिखे हैं, उनके पास ज्यादा डिग्री और डिप्लोमा है, मैं बहुत पढ़ा लिखा नहीं हूं एक आध सर्टिफिकेट था वह भी जब मैं डी० आई० आर० में चला गया तो दरोगा जी आये और सनत वगैरा सब ले गये, मेरे पास अब कुछ नहीं है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी पार्टी जनता की सरकार कोई क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन समाज में लाये, आज बहुत बड़ी गरीबी इस देश में है । मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि महात्मा गांधी ने जो विचार दिये, आज भी 67 फी सदी लोग गरीबी की सीमा के नीचे हैं । उनकी गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये, इन्सान की जिन्दगी बसर करने देने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि डा० रामजी सिंह जो ट्रस्टीशिप विधेयक लाये, हैं, उसको मानें, और उस पर अमल करें और उसमें जो सुविधाएं कानून के अनुसार जनता को दे सकें वह दें ताकि गैर-बराबरी और विषमता मिटे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं डा० रामजी सिंह के विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं ।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Madam Chairman, the mover of the Bill was rather angry with me because he himself has admitted that he has used hot words. But I do not mind this warm expression of his views because I know that he always has the fire of his conviction within him and his words come out like lava from a volcano. But I most humbly submit that it is not Gandhian approach to think that any one who differs with you on the matter of Gandhism has not studied Gandhism at all. Gandhiji always respected the view of the opponent. For the information of the hon. Member I can tell him that for several years I moved from village to village in undivided Bengal, in various slum areas and also big parks in Calcutta and other towns, to preach the message of Gandhiji among the masses. Therefore, even if I have a different way of looking at Gandhism, particularly with regard to his theory of trusteeship, I must humbly request Dr. Ramji Singh not to be angry with me.

I have never said that the object of these two Bills, the first one which I had dealt with earlier and this one, is not to be commended. I have praised the object, but what I tried to point out is that this object cannot be realised by the Bills that have been brought. I said it on the previous occasion, and I say it now also.

Dr. Ramji Singh has spoken of the trusteeship of Mahatma Gandhi. This idea of trusteeship covers all aspects of property. Does this Bill deal with all aspects of property? It does not. As our young friend, Shri Saugata Roy has pointed out, Dr. Ramji Singh does not want that even in respect of all private properties there should be the concept of trusteeship, he only wants to bring under this Bill certain types of companies which have a subscribed capital of more than one million rupees. Does that represent the full concept of trusteeship of Mahatma Gandhi? Most humbly I think it does not. It is only touching one part of the problem.

But the point is, can we isolate the problem in that fashion, so that we try to undo the mischief which has been caused by enormous concentration of wealth in society during the last few years simply by bringing up an enabling legislation which merely permits certain well-meaning capitalists to declare by a majority in a company that it is a trust corporation? That is that main objection that I have raised. I have no quarrel with the basic approach to the problem.

If we really believe in socialism, disparity has to go. If we really believe in democracy, exploitation of one section of the people by another has to go. But what is the method through which we should achieve this objective? The communists and other people who believe in the path of violence will say that only by a violent revolution in a country and overthrowing the existing system this can be achieved, but we have come to know that this is always not true. For instance, it was once said that the ultimate object of communism was to abolish all private property, but in the Soviet Union, which I had the privilege of visiting on more than one occasion, we have noted that there is personal property as distinguished from private property. One can hold any amount of roubles, one can have one's own house, a *dacha* or a building which is a sort of garden house, but what one cannot do is to utilise it for the purpose of getting a return from that investment. But this also is not carried to the extreme, because in Moscow I have seen neon signs asking various owners of this personal property to invest in Government securities. Therefore, even in the communist world we find that the ultimate objective has been modified to a large extent.

In our country, I have already pointed out, important socialist objectives

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

have been adopted in our directive principles. Again, there is a provision for workers' management, certain steps have already been taken, it is possible to take other steps and proper enquiry will be made or is being made in certain quarters.

Now on the question of disparity in income, the Boothalingam Committee on Income and Wage Policy had been set up and that question had been considered and certain reports have come. To what extent the Government will be able to accept it, I will humbly request Dr. Ramji Singh to examine that Report and give us his valuable suggestions. We are certainly prepared to consider all these points.

Now the point is, whether by the Janata Trusteeship Bill, which is on the same lines as the other Bill, it will be possible for us to achieve the objectives. As I have said, Dr. Ramji Singh does not want to give effect to Mahatma Gandhi's idea of trusteeship in all its parameters. He wants to concentrate on certain big business and he expects that this big business which will have capital of more than million rupees, will voluntarily come forward and declare itself according to the clause 4 of this Bill by a resolution by majority of shareholders present, to be a Trust Corporation. What is being questioned is, whether they will at all so declare and even so, even if they declare, how is this Trust Corporation to be run. I have already indicated in respect of the other Bill, and I do not want to repeat, that the management of this Trust Corporation is rather vague and complicated and no clear-cut provision has been made for it. Apart from that, there is one very significant damaging provision in this Bill, which actually goes against the present restrictions about management. You are aware, Madam, that under the present Company Law, the Managing Agency has been abolished altogether. Formerly, Managing Agents were there and they used to look after the company, manage the company, but bulk of the profits directly or indirectly filled their pockets. So, the Government banned Managing Agency altogether. But here in clause 15 of the Bill, it has been provided that the Managing agent, the manager or the secretary of the company which has declared itself to be a Trust Corporation, shall become the ex-officio managing trustee of the corporation. In section 16, it is provided that if the managing agents are a company or a firm such company or firm may nominate the first managing trustee of the Trust Corporation. In this way wide power is given to individuals. If really it was intended to give the real power of management to the workers, as I suggested, why should a managing agent be converted to managing trustee. There is no managing agent now. The managing trustee alone is given a large number of powers. I say the whole structure of the Bill and the various organisations that are intended to be set up does not enable us to realise the objective of trusteeship.

Then again, we have different ideas of trusteeship of Mahatma Gandhi. According to some, the trusteeship of Mahatma Gandhi will be nothing short of democratic socialism or some sort of industrial democracy or industrial socialism. According to others, even the cooperative type of management will quite do. But Gandhiji's ideas had been posthumously published in a copy of *the Harijan*. He formulated these ideas a few days before his assassination. Gandhiji had approved a simple trusteeship formula. I am providing a summary of it.

(1) Trusteeship should provide the means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian one, it gives no quarter to capitalisation gives the present owning class a chance of reforming itself. It is based on the faith that human nature is never beyond redemption.

(2) It does not recognise any right of private ownership of property except so far as may be permitted by society for its own welfare.

(3) It does not exclude the legislative regulation of ownership and use of wealth.

(4) Thus, under the State regulated Trusteeship, an individual will not be free to hold or use his wealth for selfish satisfaction or in disregard of the interest of society.

(5) Just as it is proposed to fix a minimum decent living wage, even so, the limit should be fixed for the maximum income that should be allowed to any person in society. The difference between such minimum and maximum incomes should be reasonable and equitable.

(6) Under the Gandhian economic order, the character of production will be determined by social necessity and not by personal whim or creed.

Of the various items which I have indicated, to summarise the latest view of Gandhi on Trusteeship, we have one aspect only. Here is an effort to regulate certain part of ownership relating to companies only by legislation. But this is not imperative or compulsory. This is simply permisesive.

As I pointed out earlier, if a private owner really wants his assets to be utilised for the benefit of the common people or the backward community, today, under the present regulation, he is free to do so. Why do you bring in this type of an organisation which it will be difficult to give effect to or work? Why do you bring in this idea of a Trust Corporation when a private owner himself can make a trust? If he has got shares, he can declare a trust of his own shares and all the benefits of that will go for the trust purposes. Today, as some of the hon. Members have pointed out, particularly Shri Saugata Roy, many of the industrialists are creating trust of their own shares.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you winding up in a minute or two?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I am winding up.

So, for all these reasons, I most humbly say, as in the previous case, without meaning any disrespect to Dr. Ramji Singh because I have great regard for him, I respect the sincerity of his purpose, it is not workable at all. I have worked as a lawyer for 33 years and also as a teacher of law. From my own experience, I can say that the Bill which he has brought forward will not be workable at all. That is my submission. That is why, on this occasion also, I most respectfully request him to withdraw his Bill. If he is really serious, let it be discussed at all levels. As the hon. Shri Ugrasen pointed out, there will be *lokniti* and *rajniti* and the climate should be created throughout the country. Let the Bill be discussed with the members of the Opposition. That has not been done. The climate has not been created. So, if he really wants to bring forward a Bill, he can consider all these things and have a proper Bill after due consultation.

सभपति महोदय : डा० राम जी सिंह, आपको भाषण नहीं करना है, एक दो मिनट में पूरा कर लीजिये ।

डा० रामजी सिंह . सभापति महोदया, इस बिल के लिए दो घंटे निर्धारित थे और वह अभी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं । इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना होगी कि इसको आगे चलना चाहिए । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से भी आग्रह करूंगा कि वे इस पर विरोधी दल के नेताओं से भी बात करें तथा अपने दल में भी इस पर विचार होना चाहिए । इस प्रश्न पर जिस प्रकार का गम्भीर निर्णय होना चाहिए वह मैं समझता हूं नहीं हुआ है । एक तरफ जनता पार्टी गांधी जी की आस्थाओं और उनके आदर्शों को समर्पित है तब गांधी जी के ट्रस्टीशिप के विचारों को न मानने से देश में जनता पार्टी की क्या छवि उतरेगी ? डा० लोहिया तथा जार्ज फर्नांडिस ने इसको अपना समर्थन दिया हुआ है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are insisting on making a speech, you may continue next time.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of articles* 22, 31, *etc.*)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I introduce the Bill.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of Sections* 2, 3, *etc.*)

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: I introduce the Bill.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOURS DISUSSION

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGENCIES FOR ADULT EDUCATION.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदया, अभी जब दिवस का अवसान समीप है, तो हम फिर एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल को उठाना चाहते हैं, जो इस सत्र के प्रथम दिन प्रथम प्रश्न के संदर्भ में उठा था। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री इस समय उपस्थित हैं— यह सवाल वयस्क शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में उठा था। हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के मन में, शायद पूरी जानकारी न रहने के कारण, यह शंका उठी थी कि क्या इस वयस्क शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में करोड़ों-करोड़ रुपया हम दूसरों को दे रहे हैं। इसी शंका के समाधान के लिए मैं इस प्रश्न को आज फिर यहां पर उठा रहा हूं।

वयस्क शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में आने वाले पांच सालों में काफी बड़ी धनराशि का प्रावधान होने जा रहा है। 1978–79 में 15 करोड़ रुपये, 1979–80 में 48.52 करोड़ रुपये, 1980–81 में 95.04 करोड़ रुपये, 1981–82 में 190.05 करोड़ रुपये और 1982–83 में 336.95 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है, सब मिलाकर 686 करोड़ रुपये इस पर खर्च होने की बात है, जिस में से योजना आयोग ने अभी 200 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति दी है।

एक तरफ जब हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री जी ने जब काम के अधिकार की बात कही थी और यह कहा था कि जब तक यह संभव न हो बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाय— उस समय उनके विधेयक को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था, इसलिये कि उसमें इतने करोड़ रुपया लगता था, जो

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हमारे देश के लिये अभी सम्भव नहीं था। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम वयस्क शिक्षा के लिये राष्ट्र का 600 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि इस देश में सचमुच में प्राथमिकता किस चीज को देनी है ? यह देश, सभापति महोदया, सरस्वती का देश है, बालमीकि और व्यास का देश है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस देश में इतनी निरक्षरता है, जितनी शायद दुनिया के किसी भी देश में नहीं है। लेकिन एक तरफ तो जीविका के अधिकार को हम देना नहीं चाहते हैं, उसके लिये जो बेकारी भत्ता देने की बात कही जाती है तो उसको भीख कहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम वयस्क शिक्षा पर 600 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। आजीविका का अधिकार हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। जिस तरह हमारे लोकमान्य तिलक ने कहा था—स्वतन्त्रता हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है, तो हम जब सरकार से आजीविका का अधिकार मांगते हैं, तो यह भीख नहीं है, यह हमारे राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक नागरिक का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। एक तरफ़ तो यह स्थिति है, दूसरी तरफ हम यह भी देखते हैं कि हमारे देश पर निरक्षरता का अभिशाप है—अब इन दोनों के बीच का मार्ग हमें सोचना होगा।

हम जानते हैं—1947 में जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था तो हमारे देश में 10.75 प्रतिशत लोग साक्षर थे। 1951 में 16.6 प्रतिशत, 1961 में 27.7 प्रतिशत और 1971 में 30 प्रतिशत साक्षर थे। इसका मतलब यह है कि आज हमारे यहां दो-तिहाई आदमी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं और लगभग दो-तिहाई आदमी निरक्षर हैं—मतलब है—पावर्टी-एण्ड-इलीट्रेसी-गो-टुगेदर। इसी लिये जो लोग वयस्क शिक्षा को सन्देह की दृष्टि से देखते हैं, वे शायद यह नहीं समझ रहे हैं कि शिक्षा का सचमुच में जीविका के साथ सम्बन्ध है। एजूकेशन हमारा फंडामेंटल राइट है। इसलिए सरकार ने अगर इस काम को अपने हाथ में लिया है, तो उस को बधाई देनी चाहिए। अगर देश में पांच वर्षों में यह सब लोगों को साक्षर कर दे, तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम होगा और उसके लिए वह बधाई की पात्र है।

एक तरफ़ यूनीवर्सेलाइजेशन आफ़ एजूकेशन है और दूसरी तरफ़ एडल्ट एजूकेशन है और हम जनता सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहेंगे कि उस ने वयस्क शिक्षा का अभियान चला कर और दूसरी तरफ़ प्राथमिक शिक्षा का अभियान चला कर राष्ट्र के ऊपर निरक्षरता का जो कलंक था, उसको मिटाने के लिए एक बड़ा संकल्प लिया है लेकिन अब जो यह वयस्क शिक्षा का आन्दोलन चला है, यह निरक्षरता के निवारण का आन्दोलन नहीं है क्योंकि बापू जी कहा करते थे कि अगर हम किसी को केवल साक्षर बना देंगे तो तीन महीने में वह निरक्षर हो जाएगा।

"Literacy will relapse into illiteracy."

इसलिए इस बार काफ़ी विचार के बाद इस को फंक्शनल, नान-फार्मल एजूकेशन के रूप में रखा गया है। यह निरक्षरता का निवारण नहीं है, यह तो अनौपचारिक क्रियात्मक शिक्षण है और यह कहना कि यह केवल निरक्षरता है, लोगों में इसके बारे में भ्रम है। इसलिये आप के माध्यम से हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल हमारे सामने आया है लेकिन जहां तक इस फाइनेन्शियल पहलू का प्रश्न है, अखबारों में इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें आई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please ask your question?

डा० रामजी सिंह : प्रश्न तो मैंने लिख कर दे ही दिये हैं।

सभापति महोदय : कृपया एक मिनट में पूरा कीजिये क्योंकि अभी कई और लोग हैं जिनको प्रश्न पूछने हैं और मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब भी देना है ।

डा० रामजी सिंह : पहला प्रश्न तो यह है कि पैसे का जो प्रावधान किया गया है और लोगों में तरह-तरह की ग़लतफहमियां हैं कि इतने करोड़ रुपया आर०एस०एस० को दे दिया गया और पांचजन्य भी लिखता है कि केरल में कम्युनिस्टों को पैसा दे दिया गया है, क्या वे सही हैं या गलत हैं ? ये दोनों तरह की बातें हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि जो स्पेसीफिक एलीगेशन्स हैं, जो दोनों के विषय में निश्चित रूप से आरोप लगाये गये हैं, उनके बारे में शिक्षा मंत्री जी स्पष्टीकरण करें । यह जो प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्र का इतना पैसा जा रहा है, वह किसी राजनीतिक उद्देश्य के लिए तो खर्च नहीं होगा लेकिन जिस समय हम यह कहते हैं कि राजनीतिक उद्देश्य के लिये पैसा खर्च नहीं होगा, तो वयस्क शिक्षा के परियोजक की जहां पूर्वपीठिका दी गई है, उसमें यह बताया गया है कि सभी राजनीतिक दलों से, सांस्कृतिक दलों से और नौजवानों के संगठनों से उसमें सहायता ली जाएगी। अब अगर सब को आप छोड़ देते हैं, विद्यार्थी परिषद् को, एस० एफ० आई० और ए०आई०एस०एफ० को छोड़ देते हैं, सबों को आप छोड़ देते हैं, तब आपके सामने क्या उपाय है ? क्या आप इसको केवल ब्योरोक्रेसी से चलवाएंगे ? यह आप कहते हैं कि ब्योरोक्रेसी से नहीं चलवाएंगे । यह कहा जाता है कि हम स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं के माध्यम से, वालंटरी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से चलावाएंगे लेकिन देश में जो स्वैच्छिक संस्थाएं हैं, पिछले 30 वर्षों में जिस प्रकार का उनका स्वास्थ्य बना है, क्या हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी सोचते हैं कि सड़ी-गली स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं के माध्यम से इस काम को करेंगे? इसलिए मेरा अन्तिम प्रश्न यह है कि आप क्या इसके लिए एक स्वतन्त्र संगठन नहीं बना सकते जिससे देश में कोई राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से इसको न कर सके और सड़ी-गली स्वैच्छिक संस्थाएं भी इसको न करें जैसे भारत सेवक समाज ने किया था । अगर वह नहीं हो तो इसके लिए जब देश का सात सौ करोड़ रुपया, देश के गरीबों का सात सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है तो उसका उपयोग किस तरह से होगा, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं ।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): As far as I know, Dr. Ramji Singh is a member of our National Board of Adult Education; and whatever programme has been formulated, I think, has been formulated with his concurrence. Now to take up all these things on the floor of this House—I do not know what to say about it. It has been very clearly indicated that political parties or all-India cultural organizations, by whatever name they are called, and few other institutions will not be given any governmental grant. But that does not mean that they cannot participate in the Adult Education programme. I have also made it quite clear that if they come forward to carry on this national movement of adult education without any governmental grant, they will certainly be free to do so; and Government cannot stand in the way. So, it is not proper to say that we have, in breach of our own guidelines, given any grant to any political party or any cultural organization like the RSS. I have made it quite clear on the last occasion that RSS people have clearly said that they did not want governmental grants. Yet they will go on carrying out the adult education programmes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I suggest that all the hon. Members might ask questions and the Minister might take notes and then reply at the end. Only 2 minutes per Member. Now Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Dr. Ramji Singh's speech was both exciting and encouraging. I agree with the Minister that

the Janata Party has done well in giving priority to this programme. My first question is whether its implementation is not going to prove somewhat hasty, particularly in terms of financial allocations. Secondly, in the answer which he gave to the first question this session, he made the statement that as many as 346 applications had been there, between 1st April and 31st October. His statement says that 285 were allotted funds. But in the statement I find 273 plus 10. I do not know where the other 2 have gone. He may please clarify.

17.42 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU *in the Chair*]

I would like to know how these funds are allocated. What are the criteria? Is the amount of Rs. 200 crores going to be a part of the annual budgets for Education, or is it a special, additional allowance or grant of his Ministry? Otherwise, what you are doing is that you are taking away money from the regular budgets, which in themselves are very inadequate and limited, and giving a part of that regular budget to this programme. Is the amount going to be an addition, or a part of the routine budget? I hope the Minister will go into details and tell us how the funds are allocated and what the criteria are.

I find that Gujarat has a very long list, extending from serial No. 46 to No. 113. It means that 68 voluntary agencies have been selected from Gujarat. Normally, I would be happy about it; but I want the Minister to look into the list. What is the criterion on the basis of which he has allocated all this money? My fear is that the moneys are allocated on the basis of individual pressures and political pressures. I am not passing any critical remarks on anybody. I do not want to be uncharitable either: but I want to go on record as saying that when I see so many institutions, and come to know about the existence of some of them for the first time, I feel that individuals and institutions get money from the Minister; and Heaven knows what they do with the money. They must be doing something with the money. I want to know whether it goes into the adult education programme. Lastly, I want to know whether the Minister of Education here had established any cell or machinery, machinery is perhaps the right word, to go into this matter of probing regularly and intensively that the moneys allocated to individual institutions are well spent according to the agreements and arrangements that no money is going to other political units or individuals in trying to give money by way of patronage. I do not want politicians to use this money as patronage, and give fund for distribution, whether in Gujarat or elsewhere. That is why I am grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, you gave me a little more than two minutes which were allowed to me. I want the hon. Minister to clarify the issues I have raised.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): The scheme of adult education is very attractive and none of us would straightway oppose eradication of illiteracy. I want to elicit some clarification from the hon. Minister. In adult education schemes there is a great deal of wastage. These are people who are employed. You can take it very roughly that about 25 per cent of the pupils in any adult education scheme will really complete the course and will get the full benefit, while three fourths will go waste. I understand that the total allocation for education, including primary, secondary, higher, university education and adult education and so on, is being reduced in the 6th Plan as compared to the 5th Plan, in spite of prices going up, costs going up. A journal which used to cost Rs. 20 two years ago costs 100 now; yet you are reducing. After reducing the total allocation, you are increasing funds for adult education schemes. Allocations for research, university and other edu-

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

cation are shrunk; scientific and technological developments are going to suffer. Is it at the intigation of the World Bank? Has the idea come from the World Bank which is controlled by the Western Powers, American Powers so that the steady march India has made during the last thirty years towards self-reliance in scientific and technological field is arrested? As Prof. Mavalankar says, is it part of the total grants for education? If the total grants for education are being reduced from the Fifth Plan, kindly give the figures.

Is it a fact that for an organisation to become fully eligible to get grants, it should get clearance from the State Government? In the State Government there may be Education Ministers who may have a particular view; it has been said, it is not my imagination. There may be a Jan Sangh oriented man, very much respectable—I have respect for them but I do not agree with their aims—this gentleman may find that a particular organisation is not likely to promote his own view of education and may not give clearance. Why should that organization suffer? Why is this state clearance required? Will the Government straightway drop the requirement of State clearance and proceed to scrutinise applications if the criteria for eligibility are fulfilled? Will they give grant automatically in such cases?

The third point is this. Adult education scheme will not succeed, unless it is mass based, unless people who are in contact with these organisations are people who have got the confidence, (*Interruptions*) I mean the confidence of the illiterate people in the villages. By sending bureaucrats and secretaries, this scheme will fail; it is admitted by all. Bureaucratisation destroys the scheme. At the same time, you are excluding the trade unions and rural organisations which are really mass-based. Will the Government consider the position and see that this type of mass movement like trade unions and youth organisations are also given a chance and given grants to carry on the movement? Lastly, why do you want to have all these organisations? There is one good organisation which is absolutely a political—the Boys' Scouts and Guides Movement. Why are the funds not channelised through that very good organisation? I would like the Minister to clear the misgivings about this scheme and give positive, accurate and precise replies to my questions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I want total removal of illiteracy in this country but the programme that has been envisaged by the Education Ministry has created certain doubts. Some sections of the Government either because of sympathy for the RSS or because of ignorance about its real character have started giving them extraordinary patronage. The most glaring example of this in this context is the action of the Ministry of Education. The RSS mouthpiece, *Organiser*, March 12, 1978, reporting the proceedings of the Akhil Bharatiya Pratinidhi Sabha meeting writes:

> "The ABVP accepted the Union Education Ministry's invitation to help educate the ten crore illiterates in the 15—35 age group and called upon Swayamsewaks to extend active cooperation to make this scheme a complete success."

Will you serve the concept of secular character of India, which has been adumbrated in our Constitution, by involving the paramilitary operators of RSS in the proposed adult literacy programme? The Education Ministry, wittingly of unwittingly is offering an opportunity to the RSS hoodlums to spend huge sums of money. So far as the activities of the paramilitary RSS hoodlums are concerned, there is the living example of Aligarh. You are patronising such organisations in the guise of removing illiteracy. Removing illiteracy by whose hands? By the hands of people who do not believe in the secular character of this country.

I demand that a high level parliamentary committee should be constituted and a thorough enquiry should be instituted into the whole matter so that paramilitary organisations like RSS hoodlums are not allowed to infiltrate into such national programmes. The facts are revealing and also disheartening to this country. When we have the example of recent communal clashes throughout the country sparked off by the activities of such paramilitary organisations, such a huge amount of money should not be handled by such hoodlums. Will the hon. Minister take note of this matter? I know he is a very good Minister. He should agree to have a probe into all these matters. I hope the Minister will kindly take note of the matter very seriously and concede an enquiry as demanded by this House.

श्री अनन्त देव (कच्छ) : सभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य आर०एस०एस० पर एलीगेशन्ज लगा रहे थे । मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि किन-किन राज्यों मे कितनी-कितनी एप्लिकेशन्ज आई हैं :—

आन्ध्र प्रदेश : 3, आसाम : 2, बिहार : 40, गुजरात : 67, कर्नाटक : 1, केरल : 1, मध्य प्रदेश : 9, महाराष्ट्र : 13, मणिपुर : 5, उड़ीसा : 5, पंजाब : 2, राजस्थान : 66

आर० एस० एस० के लिए जो यह कह रहे हैं यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है उनकी । मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो प्राविज़न एडल्ट एजुकेशन के लिए किया गया है उसके बारे में एक सर्वे निकला है—इल्लिट्रेसी एमंग शैड्युल्ड कास्ट—आल एजेज़, उसमें यह दिया है —

1961—96.71 प्रतिशत

1971—93.56 प्रतिशत, यह फार वीमेन है और

1961—89.73 प्रतिशत

1971—85.34 प्रतिशत, फार मेन है ।

इस तरह शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ में

1961—91.47 प्रतिशत

1971—88.70 प्रतिशत फार मेन है और

1961—96.84 प्रतिशत

1971—95.15 प्रतिशत फार वीमेन है ।

इस तरह यह जो शेडयूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ में इल्लिटरेसी का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रमाण रहा है इस को देखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से सीधा सादा सवाल करूंगा कि जो पसा उन्होंने एडल्ट एजूकेशन के लिए निकाला है उस से बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ के लिए कोई स्पेशल स्कीम बना कर उन की इल्लिटरेसी दूर करने का प्रयास करेंगे या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात—इस सिलसिले में वालंट्री संगठन जो आगे आ रहे हैं, उनमें से मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भी एक ऐसा संगठन सामने आया है जिस का नाम आज दिन तक नहीं सुना गया । मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात को भी ध्यान में लेंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, before the Minister replies would you like to extend the time of the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, until the Minister finishes his reply.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Several questions have been put by hon. Members and if I miss any point of any hon. Member, he may kindly let me know.

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

Prof. Mavalankar said that the implementation has been somewhat hasty. But I say that it is not so. We had been discussing the adult education programme since 5th April, 1977. I made a statement before this House that the priority of the new Government would be to make every adult literate. All this we had discussed with various bodies and organisations including ABVP and other student organisations including one representing Shri Lakkappa's party, trade unions and various other bodies. After this, a National Board was formed and the National Board had drawn up various programmes for adult education which were placed before the meeting of the Education Ministers of different States. As you are aware, Sir, various political parties are having Governments in different States of the country. So, it is wrong to say that this is our programme. I should say that this is a national programme which has been accepted by all the parties in the country.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : RSS is not a party. (*Interruptions*)

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : I can lay the statement on the Table of the House which is complete upto 15th November, 1978 about the voluntary agencies whose projects have been received and are receiving financial assistance under the voluntary agencies' scheme. All this scheme is contained in the printed book which has been supplied to the Parliamentary Library In substance, I can say that all these applications are processed by the State Governments. Mr. Faleiro objected to this and asked why should they be processed by the State Governments. Now, the first responsibility lies with the State Governments. Unless the State Governments process the applications, we will not make any payment to the parties directly whatsoever.

18 hrs.

There is to be a partnership between the Central Government and the State Governments. Now why do we involve the State Governments? The reason is, as Dr. Ramji Singh earlier pointed out in the course of his statement, this is not simply adult literacy, but adult education. Roughly 350 hours will be allocated for each adult in a year; of this roughly 200 hours would be for literary education and 150 hours will be utilized for giving him some training in some developmental matters like agriculture and animal husbandry, and for women acquisition of some skill for earning livelihood. In all these matters, the Planning Commission has accepted our suggestions that the other developmental Ministries should also send their officers to the project centres to give instructions to the adult learners in these fields. Therefore, even if we just choose a particular body at the national level and ask that body to work at the field level, that body will have to get the approval of the State Government. So, Shri Faleiro's objection that the State Governments should not be involved cannot be supported.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What steps have you taken to prevent the bias on the part of State Governments towards organisations which otherwise fully qualify for aid? What will you do for the organisations which fully qualify but are deprived because of the bias of the State Government? Therefore, it lapses.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : If the State Government somehow takes objection to particular organisations, we can at the most argue with the State Governments. As I said, there will be a sort of partnership. We can try to convince the State Governments. But if the State Government still insists that they will not recognise a particular organisation, we are helpless, because the funds are provided on 50:50 basis. These Rs. 200 crores will be shared between the Central Government and the State Governments—Rs. 100 crores will be allocated at the Central sector and Rs. 100 crores at the State sector. Further, we also believe that the State Governments want that education

should spread out among the illiterates. So, why should we have any suspicions about the motives of the State Governments? In any case, such instances have not come to our notice. If any case is brought to my notice by Shri Faleiro, I shall certainly take up this matter with the State Minister concerned.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Then you are not spending Rs. 200 crores; you are spending only Rs. 100 crores.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is the Plan programme; it is not only Rs. 200 crores. If we add the allocations to be made by the different developmental Ministries, it will come to about Rs. 600 crores. But remember that the total Plan is more than Rs. 70,000 crores. So, it is not even one per cent of the total Plan. We are paying Rs. 3 crores for a single aircraft to carry the rich people from one place to another. But for adult education we are grudging this sum. It is a matter of shame for all of us. It is not at all adequate, I must most respectfully submit. However, we are trying to do whatever we can with the limit allocation that has been made. It was pointed out in that connection by Shri Faleiro that the total allocation for education has been reduced. That is not so. Because, about Rs. 1200 crores, a little more or a little less, has been allocated in the last five years. Now it is nearly Rs. 1,900 crores So, there is an increase in the total allocation for education, although as a percentage to the total allocation for national development it has come down to some extent.

We wanted to make it a mass movement. Therefore, we wanted different voluntary agencies to be involved. But then we have several limitations like political parties, communal parties etc..... (*Interruptions*) Shri Lakkappa is giving so much publicity to that body every day that I should thank him on behalf of the RSS for giving such publicity. Why should he do it? (*Interruptions*) Let him come forward with his own institution. Then I shall take up this matter. He is talking of communalism. Let him not forget that his own party has formed a Government with a communal party, namely, the Muslim League, in Kerala.

Then a reference was made to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.... (*Interruptions*)

So far as the tribals are concerned, it is a matter which comes within the competence of the Home Ministry. In consultation with the Home Ministry, adequate steps are being taken for the purpose of adult education in respect of these tribals.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday, the 27th instant.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 27, 1978/Agrahayana 6, 1900 (Saka).

GMGIPNDI—3089 LS—